



# Regional Statistics

## Northern Territory

2004





# **Regional Statistics**

## **Northern Territory**

### **2004**

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Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Tracey Brandrup on Darwin (08) 8943 2121 or Michael Bouchier on Darwin (08) 8943 2123.

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## PREFACE

*Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2004*, presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for the Northern Territory (NT) as a whole and for the NT Government's six administrative regions. It contains current and historical data drawn from both Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources.

This is the ninth edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* and it continues to be a key part of the ABS' strategy to improve, in conjunction with other government agencies, the availability and range of regional statistical information. It has been produced to give users an overview of the social, economic and population characteristics of the NT and each administrative region, including how the regions have contributed to the Territory's economy over time.

This edition includes new data from the Department of Veterans' Affairs and more extensive Australian Taxation Office data, as well as local government finance data for the NT's Community Government Councils and Incorporated Associations. In addition, a feature article provides a brief history of the Adelaide to Darwin railway which was completed in 2004.

The ABS wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their statistical information included in this publication. The inclusion of data from sources beyond ABS' own collections adds to the value of the publication by helping create a more detailed statistical picture of the NT and its regions.

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2004



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication draws extensively on information provided by government agencies and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. Without the continued support from external agencies the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community. Information that relates to individuals or identifiable businesses is treated in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

The ABS wishes to thank the following organisations for their cooperation in providing data for inclusion in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2004* (cat. no. 1362.7):

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services

Australian Taxation Office

AustralAsia Railway Corporation

Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office

Centrelink

Commonwealth Department of Defence

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Workplace Relations

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development

Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs

Department of Employment, Education and Training

Department of Health and Community Services

Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment

Department of Justice

FUELtrac Pty Ltd

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Northern Territory Treasury

Northern Territory University (now named Charles Darwin University)

Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory



## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATSIS	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services
Bal	Balance
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CGC	Community Government Council
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
ERP	Estimated resident population
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSP	Gross State Product
GVM	Gross Vehicle Mass
ha	hectares
IA	Incorporated Association
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
km	kilometre
mm	millimetre
na	not available
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
np	not published
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NTU	Northern Territory University
p	preliminary figure subject to revision
Qld	Queensland
(S)	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SPREE	Structure Preserving Estimation
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
sq km	square kilometre
(T)	Town
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Tas.	Tasmania
temp.	temperature
TFI	Total Factor Income
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

WCI	Wage Cost Index
°C	degrees Celsius
\$m	million dollars
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
\$'000	thousand dollars
'000	thousand
%	per cent

## HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

For the purpose of presenting this series of social, economic and demographic statistics, the Northern Territory (NT) is divided into the six NT Government administrative regions. These regions consist of aggregations of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) which are part of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). All data in this publication are presented according to the geographical boundaries of ASGC 2002 unless otherwise indicated.

This publication is introduced with an NT summary table and regional time series indicator tables in Chapter 1, which present key social, economic and demographic indicators for the NT and the six administrative regions. Maps are also included in Chapter 1 for reference. The publication is then divided into chapters on a thematic basis, providing easy comparison between regions across specific topics. Each chapter contains a combination of national, NT and regional data presented as tables, graphs and associated commentary. The data has been sourced from a variety of organisations to enable a comprehensive coverage of each topic.

As the data has been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS, care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. The publication presents the latest available statistics appropriate to Regional Statistics at the time of preparation.

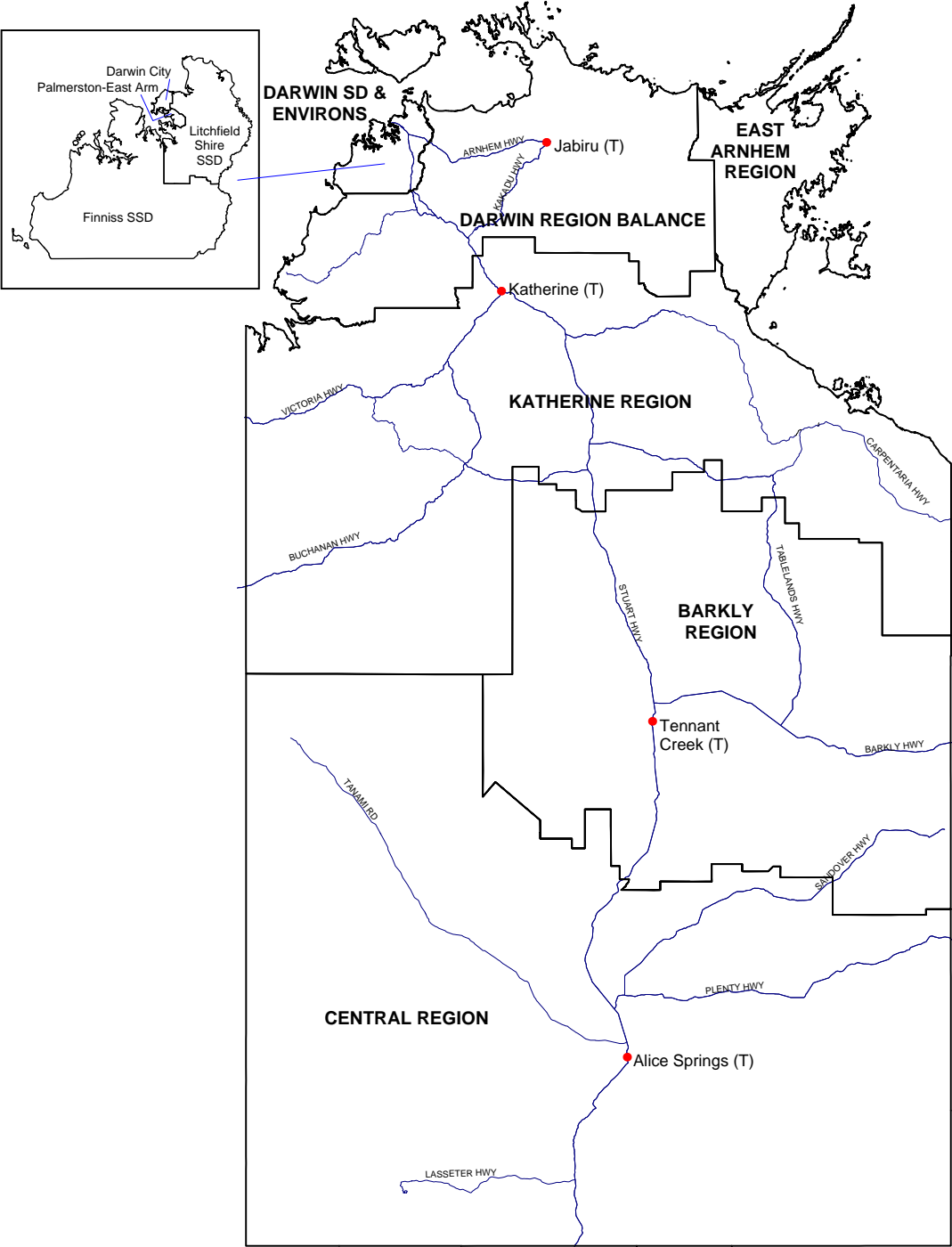
Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Glossary, however more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publication and/or agency. For tables and graphs containing ABS data items, a reference to the relevant publication catalogue number or collection has been included as a footnote. For tables and graphs containing non-ABS data items, a reference to the non-ABS source has been included as a footnote.



**CHAPTER 1**

**REGIONAL OVERVIEW**

**REGIONS**



## 1.1 NORTHERN TERRITORY BY REGIONS, Summary

Particulars	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
<b>Area</b>	sq km	10 356	134 466	40 376	337 363	283 606	546 046	1 352 212
<b>Population</b>								
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2003p	no.	109 803	12 819	13 975	17 090	5 855	38 809	198 351
Annual growth rate 1998 to 2003(a)	%	1.3	0.4	0.9	-0.1	-1.4	0.8	0.9
Age range of population, 30 June 2002								
0-4 years	no.	8 805	1 471	1 577	1 772	602	3 420	17 647
5-14 years	no.	16 451	2 753	2 898	3 326	1 116	6 732	33 276
15-44 years	no.	55 113	6 449	6 944	8 585	2 877	19 635	99 603
45-64 years	no.	24 151	1 794	2 291	2 938	1 076	7 483	39 733
65 years and over	no.	4 728	337	237	668	200	1 584	7 754
Total	no.	109 248	12 804	13 947	17 289	5 871	38 854	198 013
Median age, June 2002	years	31.3	23.4	25.9	26.9	26.1	28.6	28.9
Births, 2002	no.	1817	319	305	418	128	730	3 724
Deaths, 2002	no.	379	88	53	102	49	215	911
<b>Indigenous population, Census 2001</b>								
Age range of population								
0-4 years	no.	1 231	1 076	986	867	377	1 398	5 939
5-14 years	no.	2 594	2 270	1 816	1 850	810	2 972	12 314
15-44 years	no.	4 905	4 396	4 102	3 756	1 546	6 501	25 261
45-64 years	no.	1 191	917	874	811	386	1 608	5 798
65 years and over	no.	227	205	162	237	100	530	1 473
Total	no.	10 148	8 864	7 940	7 521	3 219	13 009	50 785
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter 2003</b>								
Unemployed persons	no.	1 989	493	390	533	144	1 358	4 907
Unemployment rate	%	3.1	12.1	7.8	6.7	6.4	7.0	4.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	63 294	4 079	5 025	8 001	2 258	19 344	102 001
<b>Education</b>								
Student enrolments, government schools, August 2003	no.	17 703	1 730	3 005	3 744	1 183	5 191	32 556
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August 2003	no.	4 924	704	99	294	—	2 752	8 773
Higher education enrolments, 2003	no.	1 500	3	15	55	12	126	1 711
Vocational education and training enrolments, 2002	no.	9 350	3 646	1 580	2 511	715	6 693	26 706
<b>Income</b>								
Wage and salary earners, 2000-01	no.	46 633	2 112	3 692	4 718	1 859	14 492	76 078
Average wage and salary income, 2000-01	\$	35 748	34 321	42 204	33 330	33 950	33 352	35 473
Newstart Allowance(b) clients, June 2002	no.	4 826	2 190	1 473	1 846	452	3 793	14 581
<b>Law and public safety</b>								
Sexual assault and related offences, 2003	no.	221	21	14	27	12	62	357
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter, 2003	no.	2 752	291	227	301	173	502	4 246
Traffic infringement notices, 2003	no.	36 187	255	297	869	158	2 319	40 085
<b>Building approvals, 2002-03(c)</b>								
New houses	no.	325	35	30	35	11	78	514
Value of new houses	\$m	64.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	1.9	12.3	98.2
New other residential building	no.	360	4	13	2	—	49	428
Value of new other residential building	\$m	57.4	0.7	2.3	0.3	—	6.2	67.0
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	17.9	0.1	1.6	2.6	0.1	6.1	28.4
Value of non-residential building	\$m	115.4	0.5	0.9	9.3	1.4	23.9	151.3
Value of total building	\$m	255.5	7.1	11.2	19.2	3.4	48.5	344.9

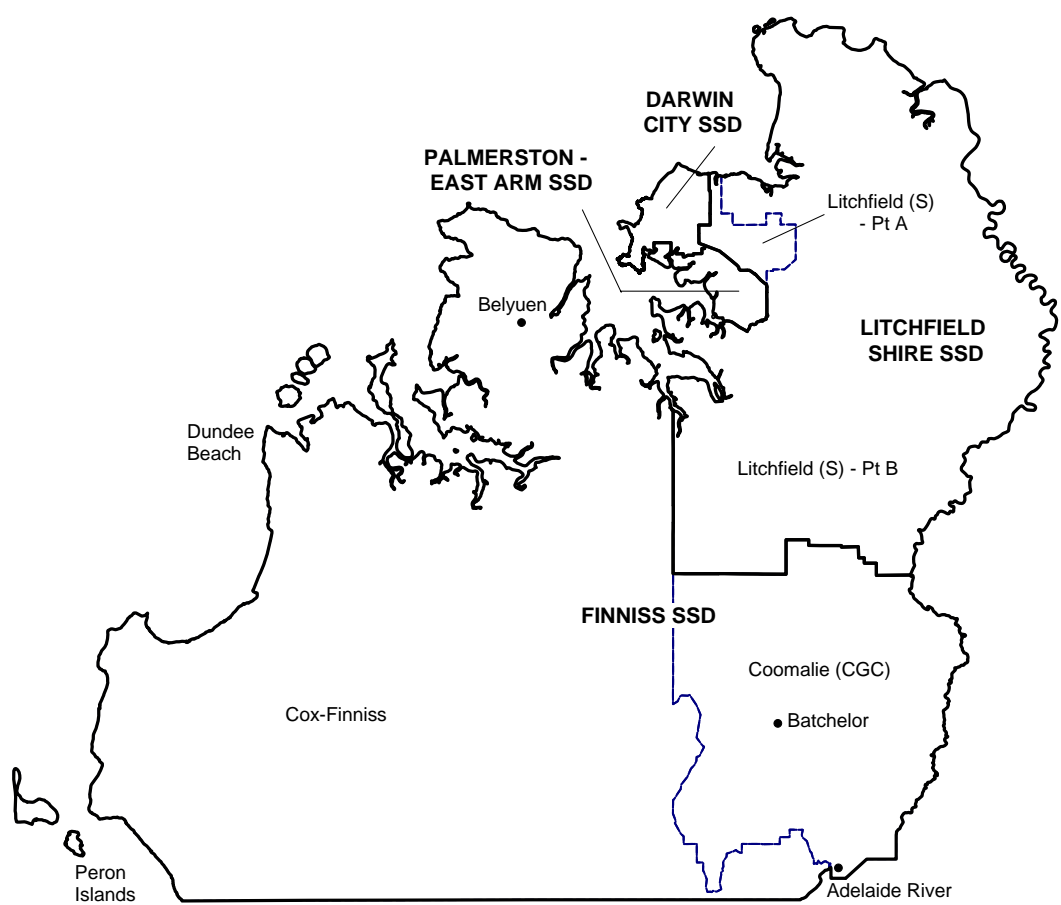
See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.2 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Northern Territory

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	189 880	192 735	195 561	197 768	198 665	198 351
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	9 169	9 098	9 022	9 005	9 074	na
5–14 years	no.	16 816	17 038	17 237	17 474	17 278	na
15–44 years	no.	51 830	52 082	52 310	51 961	52 258	na
45–64 years	no.	18 703	19 639	20 375	21 155	21 739	na
65 years and over	no.	3 314	3 462	3 652	3 880	4 178	na
Total males	no.	99 832	101 319	102 596	103 475	104 527	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	8 608	8 483	8 521	8 594	8 471	na
5–14 years	no.	15 776	15 862	15 980	16 102	15 930	na
15–44 years	no.	47 742	48 149	48 513	48 497	47 878	na
45–64 years	no.	14 888	15 774	16 648	17 585	18 137	na
65 years and over	no.	3 034	3 148	3 303	3 515	3 722	na
Total females	no.	90 048	91 416	92 965	94 293	94 138	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	17 777	17 581	17 543	17 599	17 545	na
5–14 years	no.	32 592	32 900	33 217	33 576	33 208	na
15–44 years	no.	99 572	100 231	100 823	100 458	100 136	na
45–64 years	no.	33 591	35 413	37 023	38 740	39 876	na
65 years and over	no.	6 348	6 610	6 955	7 395	7 900	na
Total persons	no.	189 880	192 735	195 561	197 768	198 665	na
<b>Births</b>							
Total births	no.	3 641	3 576	3 685	3 822	3 724	3 790
Indigenous births(b)	no.	1 284	1 419	1 530	1 688	1 539	na
Total fertility rate(b)	rate	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Total fertility rate(b), Indigenous mothers	rate	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	na
<b>Deaths</b>							
Total deaths	no.	871	832	909	872	911	875
Indigenous deaths(b)	no.	415	399	450	429	462	na
Standardised death rate(b)	rate	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.1	9.0	10.2
Median age at death							
Males	years	51.9	55.2	56.4	55.2	56.5	na
Females	years	58.8	61.0	57.8	62.2	56.5	na
Indigenous median age at death							
Males	years	45.5	47.5	46.2	45.1	47.1	na
Females	years	49.7	56.3	54.0	52.8	50.0	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	7 068	5 800	4 907
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	6.9	5.5	4.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	103 137	105 300	102 001
<b>Education</b>							
Student enrolments, government schools, August	no.	na	na	33 237	32 717	32 605	32 556
Student enrolments, non-government schools, August	no.	na	na	8 708	8 692	8 786	8 773
Higher education enrolments	no.	na	na	1 888	1 934	1 819	1 711
Vocational education and training enrolments	no.	na	25 522	24 090	25 688	26 706	na
<b>Income, year ended 30 June</b>							
Wage and salary earners	no.	83 876	78 835	78 011	76 078	na	na
Average wage and salary income	\$	30 735	33 294	33 903	35 473	na	na
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	1 248	1 518	903	607	643	514
Value of new houses	\$m	163.9	208.4	127.8	90.3	102.3	98.2
New other residential building	no.	956	682	609	486	303	428
Value of new other residential building	\$m	109.6	74.0	77.9	65.2	34.7	67.0
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	27.8	30.6	30.4	22.0	24.8	28.4
Value of non-residential building	\$m	247.6	188.1	139.6	196.6	159.4	151.3
Value of total building	\$m	548.9	501.1	375.7	374.1	321.2	344.9

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

**DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS**



### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin SD and Environs

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	103 122	105 032	107 027	108 715	109 640	109 803
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	4 605	4 557	4 509	4 458	4 502	na
5–14 years	no.	8 094	8 302	8 477	8 660	8 589	na
15–44 years	no.	28 451	28 756	28 948	28 908	29 234	na
45–64 years	no.	11 412	11 950	12 413	12 919	13 250	na
65 years and over	no.	2 036	2 113	2 267	2 449	2641	na
<i>Total males</i>	no.	54 598	55 678	56 614	57 394	58 216	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	4 299	4 257	4 309	4 307	4 260	na
5–14 years	no.	7 586	7 652	7 738	7 900	7 849	na
15–44 years	no.	25 929	26 195	26 456	26 459	26 194	na
45–64 years	no.	8 941	9 458	10 010	10 633	10 969	na
65 years and over	no.	1 769	1 792	1 900	2 022	2152	na
<i>Total females</i>	no.	48 524	49 354	50 413	51 321	51 424	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	8 904	8 814	8 818	8 765	8 762	na
5–14 years	no.	15 680	15 954	16 215	16 560	16 438	na
15–44 years	no.	54 380	54 951	55 404	55 367	55 428	na
45–64 years	no.	20 353	21 408	22 423	23 552	24 219	na
65 years and over	no.	3 805	3 905	4 167	4 471	4 793	na
<i>Total persons</i>	no.	103 122	105 032	107 027	108 715	109 640	na
Births	no.	1 855	1 745	1 785	1 817	1 817	na
Deaths	no.	370	360	374	370	379	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	3 168	2 298	1 989
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	5.1	3.6	3.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	61 623	63 317	63 294
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	930	960	626	406	409	325
Value of new houses	\$m	125.3	135.5	90.5	61.7	64.0	64.8
New other residential building	no.	795	599	580	371	230	360
Value of new other residential building	\$m	93.9	68.0	74.9	56.3	26.6	57.4
Valuation of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	20.4	18.2	20.6	15.2	16.7	17.9
Value of non-residential building	\$m	202.8	126.3	109.0	118.6	110.2	115.4
Value of total building	\$m	442.5	347.9	295.0	251.8	217.5	255.5

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin SD and Environs—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Darwin City SSD							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	69 102	68 179	68 518	68 710	68 631	68 516
Age range of population at 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	2 795	2 666	2 573	2 451	2526	na
5–14 years	no.	5 083	5 018	4 993	5 009	4873	na
15–44 years	no.	18 981	18 531	18 381	18 089	18007	na
45–64 years	no.	8 101	8 261	8 489	8 774	8930	na
65 years and over	no.	1 440	1 441	1 576	1 699	1830	na
Total males	no.	36 400	35 917	36 012	36 022	36166	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	2 563	2 454	2 453	2 427	2366	na
5–14 years	no.	4 765	4 594	4 522	4 503	4447	na
15–44 years	no.	17 633	17 296	17 171	16 906	16562	na
45–64 years	no.	6 461	6 661	7 023	7 422	7563	na
65 years and over	no.	1 280	1 257	1 337	1 430	1527	na
Total females	no.	32 702	32 262	32 506	32 688	32465	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	5 358	5 120	5 026	4 878	4892	na
5–14 years	no.	9 848	9 612	9 515	9 512	9320	na
15–44 years	no.	36 614	35 827	35 552	34 995	34569	na
45–64 years	no.	14 562	14 922	15 512	16 196	16493	na
65 years and over	no.	2 720	2 698	2 913	3 129	3357	na
Total persons	no.	69 102	68 179	68 518	68 710	68631	na
Births	no.	1 118	1 013	1 022	1 045	1 068	na
Deaths	no.	259	251	257	254	267	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	1 939	1 374	1 214
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	4.3	3.1	2.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	44 876	44 988	41 161
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	105	102	101	54	61	127
Value of new houses	\$m	20.9	19.6	21.2	13.3	15.0	31.0
New other residential building	no.	445	466	468	285	180	337
Value of new other residential building	\$m	68.7	56.6	64.8	48.2	21.6	54.9
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	12.9	10.8	14.7	8.9	12.3	12.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	84.2	57.1	58.1	103.4	89.1	93.8
Value of total building	\$m	186.7	144.1	158.8	173.8	138.1	191.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin SD and Environs—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Palmerston-East Arm SSD							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	17 246	19 610	21 160	22 559	23 333	23 518
Age range of population at 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	1 072	1 167	1 251	1 362	1 343	na
5–14 years	no.	1 639	1 872	2 027	2 165	2 226	na
15–44 years	no.	4 722	5 381	5 795	6 147	6 415	na
45–64 years	no.	1 195	1 407	1 552	1 670	1 810	na
65 years and over	no.	224	271	287	316	367	na
Total males	no.	8 852	10 098	10 912	11 660	12 161	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	1 026	1 125	1 198	1 253	1 275	na
5–14 years	no.	1 522	1 720	1 859	2 029	2 059	na
15–44 years	no.	4 632	5 233	5 619	5 918	5 943	na
45–64 years	no.	992	1 190	1 305	1 419	1 563	na
65 years and over	no.	222	244	267	280	332	na
Total females	no.	8 394	9 512	10 248	10 899	11 172	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	2 098	2 292	2 449	2 615	2 618	na
5–14 years	no.	3 161	3 592	3 886	4 194	4 285	na
15–44 years	no.	9 354	10 614	11 414	12 065	12 358	na
45–64 years	no.	2 187	2 597	2 857	3 089	3 373	na
65 years and over	no.	446	515	554	596	699	na
Total persons	no.	17 246	19 610	21 160	22 559	23 333	na
Births	no.	454	462	514	551	512	na
Deaths	no.	53	54	60	66	62	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	553	356	322
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	7.1	4	2.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	7 819	8 851	11 896
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	658	690	351	235	227	105
Value of new houses	\$m	87.5	97.2	49.6	34.6	33.2	18.2
New other residential building	no.	334	124	112	86	45	21
Value of new other residential building	\$m	24.8	10.3	10.2	8.1	4.5	2.1
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4
Value of non-residential building	\$m	19.6	24.6	22.6	11.7	14.8	15.6
Value of total building	\$m	133.7	133.2	84.1	56.0	53.8	37.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin SD and Environs—continued

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Litchfield Shire SSD							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	14 817	15 275	15 435	15 573	15 791	15 888
Age range of population at 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	648	634	606	577	559	na
5–14 years	no.	1 218	1 258	1 300	1 336	1 365	na
15–44 years	no.	4 278	4 397	4 341	4 245	4 388	na
45–64 years	no.	1 829	1 972	2 067	2 175	2 200	na
65 years and over	no.	317	339	349	378	376	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>8 290</i>	<i>8 600</i>	<i>8 663</i>	<i>8 711</i>	<i>8 888</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	616	595	582	563	547	na
5–14 years	no.	1 144	1 185	1 202	1 218	1 197	na
15–44 years	no.	3 244	3 246	3 255	3 227	3 294	na
45–64 years	no.	1 300	1 410	1 483	1 590	1 623	na
65 years and over	no.	223	239	250	264	242	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 527</i>	<i>6 675</i>	<i>6 772</i>	<i>6 862</i>	<i>6 903</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 264	1 229	1 188	1 140	1 106	na
5–14 years	no.	2 362	2 443	2 502	2 554	2 562	na
15–44 years	no.	7 522	7 643	7 596	7 472	7 682	na
45–64 years	no.	3 129	3 382	3 550	3 765	3 823	na
65 years and over	no.	540	578	599	642	618	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>14 817</i>	<i>15 275</i>	<i>15 435</i>	<i>15 573</i>	<i>15 791</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	249	237	217	185	207	na
Deaths	no.	49	47	47	42	42	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	587	486	384
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	7.3	5.6	4.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	8 084	8 610	9 377
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	129	129	151	108	107	81
Value of new houses	\$m	13.8	15.4	17.1	12.6	14.3	13.7
New other residential building	no.	—	7	—	—	5	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	0.8	—	—	0.5	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	5.4	5.3	4.0	4.1	2.8	3.9
Value of non-residential building	\$m	98.3	43.9	26.0	3.4	5.0	5.7
Value of total building	\$m	117.5	65.3	47.1	20.1	22.7	23.3

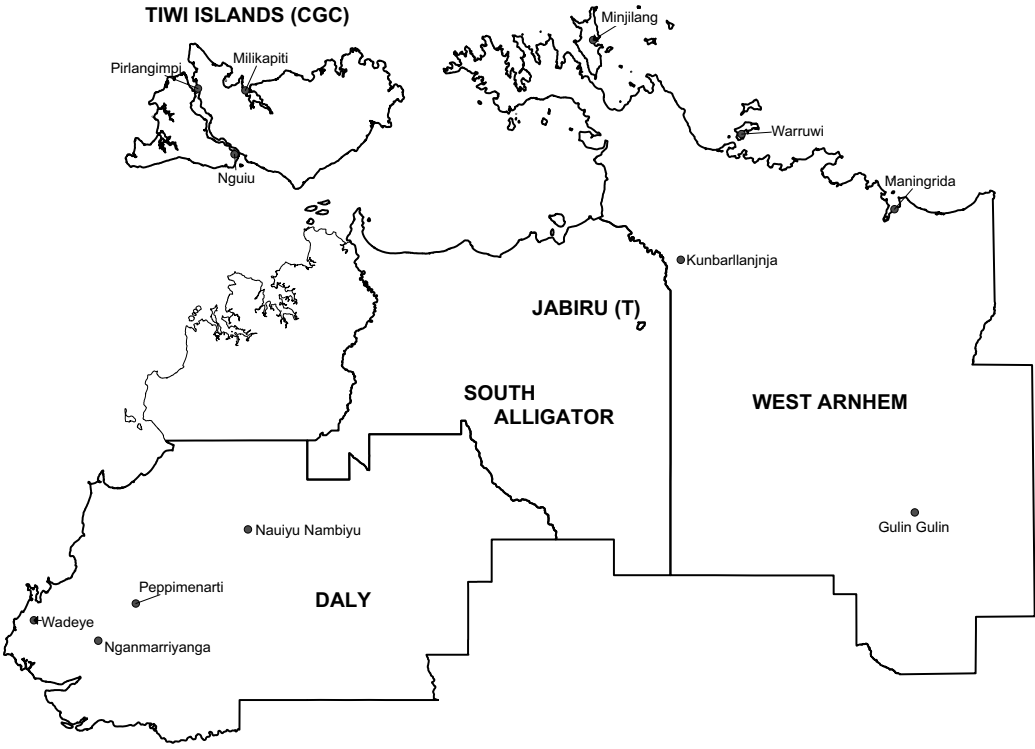
See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

### 1.3 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin SD and Environs—*continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
<b>Finniss SSD</b>							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	1 957	1 968	1 914	1 873	1 885	1 881
Age range of population at 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	90	90	79	68	74	na
5–14 years	no.	154	154	157	150	125	na
15–44 years	no.	470	447	431	427	424	na
45–64 years	no.	287	310	305	300	310	na
65 years and over	no.	55	62	55	56	68	na
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 056	1 063	1 027	1 001	1 001	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	94	83	76	64	72	na
5–14 years	no.	155	153	155	150	146	na
15–44 years	no.	420	420	411	408	395	na
45–64 years	no.	188	197	199	202	220	na
65 years and over	no.	44	52	46	48	51	na
<i>Total females</i>	no.	901	905	887	872	884	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	184	173	155	132	146	na
5–14 years	no.	309	307	312	300	271	na
15–44 years	no.	890	867	842	835	819	na
45–64 years	no.	475	507	504	502	530	na
65 years and over	no.	99	114	101	104	119	na
<i>Total persons</i>	no.	1 957	1 968	1 914	1 873	1 885	na
Births	no.	34	33	32	36	30	na
Deaths	no.	9	8	10	8	8	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	89	82	69
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	10.5	9.4	8.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	844	868	860
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	38	39	24	9	14	12
Value of new houses	\$m	3.1	3.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	2.0
New other residential building	no.	16	2	—	—	—	2
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	0.4
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.7	0.8	2.3	0.2	1.2	0.3
Value of total building	\$m	4.5	5.3	5.1	1.9	3.0	3.3

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

DARWIN REGION BALANCE



#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin Region Balance

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	12 553	12 558	12 737	12 816	12 841	12 819
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	744	752	750	743	748	na
5–14 years	no.	1 364	1 382	1 415	1 492	1 459	na
15–44 years	no.	3 408	3 370	3 368	3 285	3 324	na
45–64 years	no.	861	869	908	953	990	na
65 years and over	no.	154	149	137	136	159	na
Total males	no.	6 531	6 522	6 578	6 609	6 680	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	739	733	736	727	714	na
5–14 years	no.	1 290	1 282	1 305	1 322	1 285	na
15–44 years	no.	3 093	3 110	3 175	3 183	3 151	na
45–64 years	no.	735	756	778	805	813	na
65 years and over	no.	165	155	165	170	198	na
Total females	no.	6 022	6 036	6 159	6 207	6 161	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 483	1 485	1 486	1 470	1 462	na
5–14 years	no.	2 654	2 664	2 720	2 814	2 744	na
15–44 years	no.	6 501	6 480	6 543	6 468	6 475	na
45–64 years	no.	1 596	1 625	1 686	1 758	1 803	na
65 years and over	no.	319	304	302	306	357	na
Total persons	no.	12 553	12 558	12 737	12 816	12 841	na
Births	no.	276	322	307	335	319	na
Deaths	no.	79	69	90	74	88	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	557	567	493
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	12.3	12.5	12.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	4 530	4 522	4 079
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	47	55	46	29	20	35
Value of new houses	\$m	5.7	7.5	6.1	4.4	3.6	5.8
New other residential building	no.	2	2	2	—	—	4
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.3	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.7
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	1.4	2.3	1.4	6.5	1.1	0.5
Value of total building	\$m	8.5	11.6	10.2	11.7	4.9	7.1

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin Region Balance—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tiwi Islands (CGC)							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	2 298	2 312	2 388	2 455	2 461	2 454
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	117	125	132	142	134	na
5–14 years	no.	239	233	230	245	248	na
15–44 years	no.	642	644	656	658	657	na
45–64 years	no.	148	153	171	179	194	na
65 years and over	no.	21	17	19	18	20	na
Total males	no.	1 167	1 172	1 208	1 242	1 253	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	125	130	138	159	147	na
5–14 years	no.	225	225	230	228	238	na
15–44 years	no.	595	599	622	625	613	na
45–64 years	no.	153	153	155	163	170	na
65 years and over	no.	33	33	35	38	40	na
Total females	no.	1 131	1 140	1 180	1 213	1 208	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	242	255	270	301	281	na
5–14 years	no.	464	458	460	473	486	na
15–44 years	no.	1 237	1 243	1 278	1 283	1 270	na
45–64 years	no.	301	306	326	342	364	na
65 years and over	no.	54	50	54	56	60	na
Total persons	no.	2 298	2 312	2 388	2 455	2 461	na
Births	no.	53	52	58	53	55	na
Deaths	no.	17	19	21	21	14	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	117	119	103
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	12.4	12.9	12.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	941	926	798
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	9	18	4	11	3	—
Value of new houses	\$m	1.1	2.5	0.6	1.8	0.5	—
New other residential building	no.	2	—	2	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.5	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1
Value of total building	\$m	2.3	2.7	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.1

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin Region Balance—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jabiru (T)							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	1 396	1 341	1 253	1 181	1 175	1 164
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	62	63	57	57	57	na
5–14 years	no.	119	116	115	112	103	na
15–44 years	no.	399	375	349	321	310	na
45–64 years	no.	139	135	129	125	136	na
65 years and over	no.	23	23	13	11	15	na
Total males	no.	742	712	663	626	621	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	67	60	57	60	59	na
5–14 years	no.	115	110	105	100	94	na
15–44 years	no.	383	357	327	302	297	na
45–64 years	no.	86	95	92	87	91	na
65 years and over	no.	3	7	9	6	13	na
Total females	no.	654	629	590	555	554	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	129	123	114	117	116	na
5–14 years	no.	234	226	220	212	197	na
15–44 years	no.	782	732	676	623	607	na
45–64 years	no.	225	230	221	212	227	na
65 years and over	no.	26	30	22	17	28	na
Total persons	no.	1 396	1 341	1 253	1 181	1 175	na
Births	no.	31	36	29	29	25	na
Deaths	no.	3	—	5	np	8	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	20	18	9
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	2.4	2.1	1.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	849	847	763
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	2	1	—	3	—	—
Value of new houses	\$m	0.2	0.2	—	0.4	—	—
New other residential building	no.	—	2	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	—	0.4
Value of total building	\$m	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	—	0.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin Region Balance—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
South Alligator							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	756	735	728	720	726	730
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	45	41	36	25	24	na
5–14 years	no.	64	64	63	67	69	na
15–44 years	no.	220	204	198	193	186	na
45–64 years	no.	78	75	77	77	83	na
65 years and over	no.	9	10	9	11	15	na
Total males	no.	416	394	383	373	377	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	32	29	28	23	29	na
5–14 years	no.	43	44	46	50	53	na
15–44 years	no.	199	196	197	196	178	na
45–64 years	no.	58	64	66	72	79	na
65 years and over	no.	8	8	8	6	10	na
Total females	no.	340	341	345	347	349	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	77	70	64	48	53	na
5–14 years	no.	107	108	109	117	122	na
15–44 years	no.	419	400	395	389	364	na
45–64 years	no.	136	139	143	149	162	na
65 years and over	no.	17	18	17	17	25	na
Total persons	no.	756	735	728	720	726	na
Births	no.	12	3	5	7	8	na
Deaths	no.	4	3	3	np	6	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	26	29	27
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	8.8	9.3	8.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	294	313	339
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	4	3	12	4	9	7
Value of new houses	\$m	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.9
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	—	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	—
Value of total building	\$m	1.0	1.6	2.9	1.3	2.5	0.9

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin Region Balance—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
West Arnhem							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	4 398	4 462	4 600	4 692	4 705	4 700
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	295	292	290	279	292	na
5–14 years	no.	512	529	558	606	588	na
15–44 years	no.	1 194	1 210	1 250	1 235	1 269	na
45–64 years	no.	247	252	259	284	285	na
65 years and over	no.	55	54	54	49	56	na
Total males	no.	2 303	2 337	2 411	2 453	2 490	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	276	282	289	258	262	na
5–14 years	no.	486	480	486	517	488	na
15–44 years	no.	1 062	1 094	1 135	1 167	1 168	na
45–64 years	no.	206	213	224	241	237	na
65 years and over	no.	65	56	55	56	60	na
Total females	no.	2 095	2 125	2 189	2 239	2 215	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	571	574	579	537	554	na
5–14 years	no.	998	1 009	1 044	1 123	1 076	na
15–44 years	no.	2 256	2 304	2 385	2 402	2 437	na
45–64 years	no.	453	465	483	525	522	na
65 years and over	no.	120	110	109	105	116	na
Total persons	no.	4 398	4 462	4 600	4 692	4 705	na
Births	no.	101	131	126	135	131	na
Deaths	no.	35	31	33	29	36	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	225	228	198
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	16.0	16.5	16.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 405	1 378	1 169
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	8	13	18	6	—	14
Value of new houses	\$m	1.3	1.6	2.7	1.1	—	2.4
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.2	—	0.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	—	0.7	0.4	—	0.1	—
Value of total building	\$m	1.4	3.2	4.0	1.3	0.1	2.6

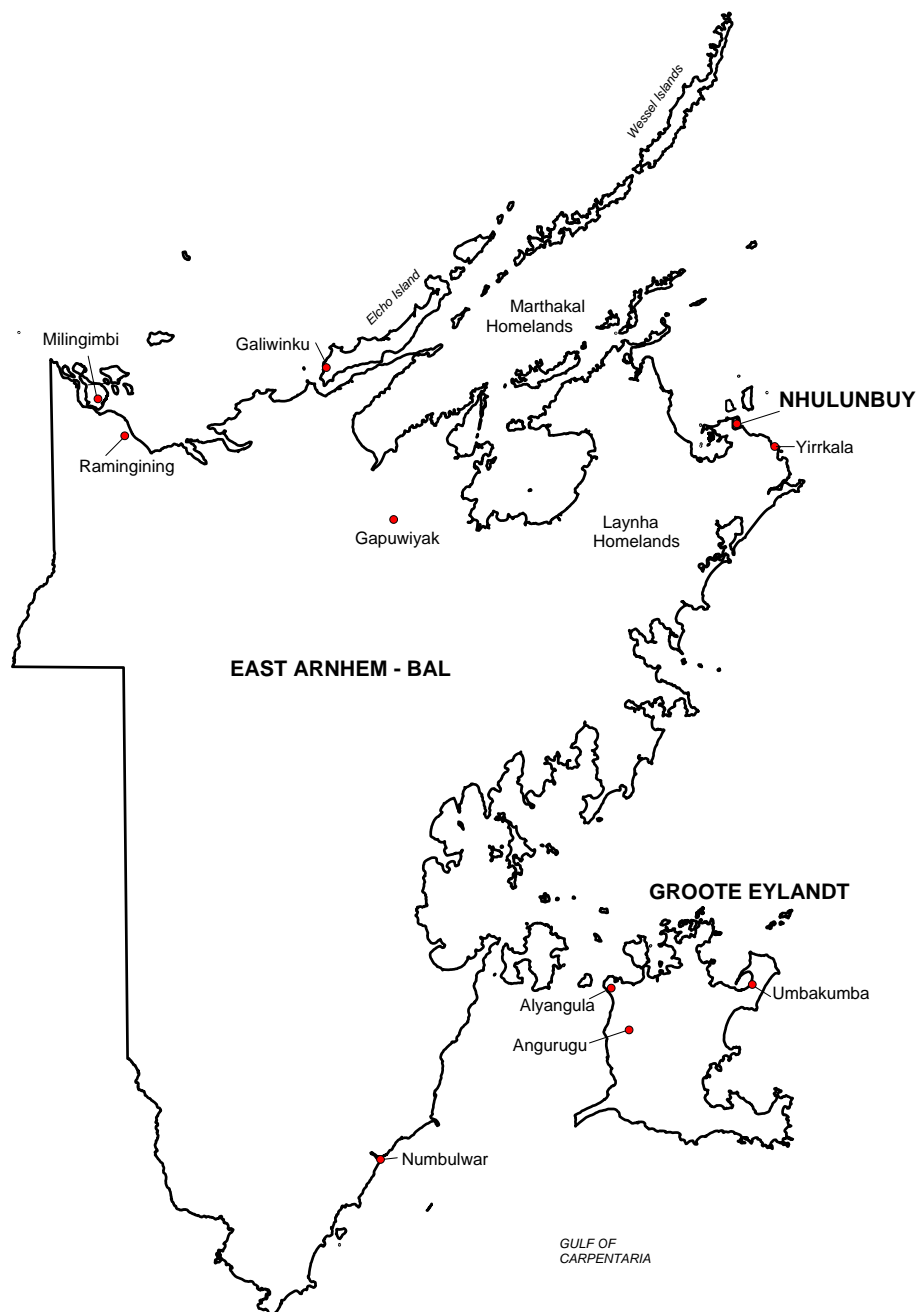
See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

#### 1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Darwin Region Balance—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Daly							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	3 705	3 708	3 768	3 768	3 774	3 771
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	225	231	235	240	241	na
5–14 years	no.	430	440	449	462	451	na
15–44 years	no.	953	937	915	878	902	na
45–64 years	no.	249	254	272	288	292	na
65 years and over	no.	46	45	42	47	53	na
Total males	no.	1 903	1 907	1 913	1 915	1 939	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	239	232	224	227	217	na
5–14 years	no.	421	423	438	427	412	na
15–44 years	no.	854	864	894	893	895	na
45–64 years	no.	232	231	241	242	236	na
65 years and over	no.	56	51	58	64	75	na
Total females	no.	1 802	1 801	1 855	1 853	1 835	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	464	463	459	467	458	na
5–14 years	no.	851	863	887	889	863	na
15–44 years	no.	1 807	1 801	1 809	1 771	1 797	na
45–64 years	no.	481	485	513	530	528	na
65 years and over	no.	102	96	100	111	128	na
Total persons	no.	3 705	3 708	3 768	3 768	3 774	na
Births	no.	79	100	89	111	100	na
Deaths	no.	20	16	28	16	24	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	169	173	156
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	16.2	16.4	15.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 041	1 058	1 010
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	24	20	12	5	8	14
Value of new houses	\$m	2.3	2.8	1.1	0.6	1.5	2.5
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	4
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.8	0.4	—	5.4	0.1	—
Value of total building	\$m	3.2	3.4	1.5	6.2	1.7	3.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

**EAST ARNHEM REGION**



## 1.5 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, East Arnhem Region

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	13 348	13 602	13 820	13 944	13 978	13 975
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	763	779	781	819	795	na
5–14 years	no.	1 465	1 472	1 483	1 484	1 509	na
15–44 years	no.	3 516	3 551	3 609	3 594	3 570	na
45–64 years	no.	1 130	1 178	1 212	1 217	1 274	na
65 years and over	no.	109	101	107	97	112	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 983</i>	<i>7 081</i>	<i>7 192</i>	<i>7 211</i>	<i>7 260</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	705	725	743	756	769	na
5–14 years	no.	1 359	1 376	1 390	1 382	1 378	na
15–44 years	no.	3 371	3 438	3 452	3 486	3 411	na
45–64 years	no.	823	877	928	980	1 028	na
65 years and over	no.	107	105	115	129	132	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 365</i>	<i>6 521</i>	<i>6 628</i>	<i>6 733</i>	<i>6 718</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 468	1 504	1 524	1 575	1 564	na
5–14 years	no.	2 824	2 848	2 873	2 866	2 887	na
15–44 years	no.	6 887	6 989	7 061	7 080	6 981	na
45–64 years	no.	1 953	2 055	2 140	2 197	2 302	na
65 years and over	no.	216	206	222	226	244	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>13 348</i>	<i>13 602</i>	<i>13 820</i>	<i>13 944</i>	<i>13 978</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	294	311	350	383	305	na
Deaths	no.	58	56	60	47	53	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	508	460	390
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	9.4	8.4	7.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	5 420	5 447	5 025
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	23	129	14	33	34	30
Value of new houses	\$m	3.0	19.1	2.2	5.5	6.4	6.5
New other residential building	no.	—	8	4	—	9	13
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	0.9	0.5	—	1.6	2.3
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.6	2.8	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.6
Value of non-residential building	\$m	3.8	1.8	2.8	0.4	2.4	0.9
Value of total building	\$m	7.3	24.6	7.5	7.1	11.7	11.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.5 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, East Arnhem Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
East Arnhem - Bal							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	6 783	7 083	7 294	7 492	7 548	7 572
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	413	433	451	480	476	na
5–14 years	no.	818	835	842	851	867	na
15–44 years	no.	1 744	1 816	1 883	1 910	1 923	na
45–64 years	no.	394	432	443	466	484	na
65 years and over	no.	57	55	54	57	59	na
Total males	no.	3 426	3 571	3 673	3 764	3 809	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	388	407	429	450	450	na
5–14 years	no.	769	801	814	798	790	na
15–44 years	no.	1 758	1 830	1 864	1 916	1 925	na
45–64 years	no.	384	410	435	473	486	na
65 years and over	no.	58	64	79	91	88	na
Total females	no.	3 357	3 512	3 621	3 728	3 739	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	801	840	880	930	926	na
5–14 years	no.	1 587	1 636	1 656	1 649	1 657	na
15–44 years	no.	3 502	3 646	3 747	3 826	3 848	na
45–64 years	no.	778	842	878	939	970	na
65 years and over	no.	115	119	133	148	147	na
Total persons	no.	6 783	7 083	7 294	7 492	7 548	na
Births	no.	177	196	223	247	179	na
Deaths	no.	35	40	41	35	34	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	278	271	232
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	14.7	14.2	13.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 889	1 908	1 789
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	2	105	10	25	26	26
Value of new houses	\$m	0.2	15.2	1.7	4.1	4.9	5.6
New other residential building	no.	—	8	4	—	9	7
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	0.9	0.5	—	1.6	1.7
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	—	1.2	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Value of non-residential building	\$m	—	0.9	0.4	—	2.0	0.2
Value of total building	\$m	0.2	18.2	4.5	5.0	9.6	8.3

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.5 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, East Arnhem Region—*continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Groote Eylandt							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	2 743	2 711	2 726	2 652	2 641	2 635
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	171	171	165	161	150	na
5–14 years	no.	276	274	274	280	283	na
15–44 years	no.	711	688	672	646	623	na
45–64 years	no.	260	258	281	244	262	na
65 years and over	no.	29	25	30	17	21	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 447</i>	<i>1 416</i>	<i>1 422</i>	<i>1 348</i>	<i>1 339</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0–4 years	no.	133	144	152	159	162	na
5–14 years	no.	284	268	262	254	265	na
15–44 years	no.	726	718	708	702	662	na
45–64 years	no.	133	144	164	169	189	na
65 years and over	no.	20	21	18	20	24	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 296</i>	<i>1 295</i>	<i>1 304</i>	<i>1 304</i>	<i>1 302</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	304	315	317	320	312	na
5–14 years	no.	560	542	536	534	548	na
15–44 years	no.	1 437	1 406	1 380	1 348	1 285	na
45–64 years	no.	393	402	445	413	451	na
65 years and over	no.	49	46	48	37	45	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 743</i>	<i>2 711</i>	<i>2 726</i>	<i>2 652</i>	<i>2 641</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	65	65	65	62	57	na
Deaths	no.	17	9	12	8	10	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	134	107	90
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	14.1	11.1	9.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	953	966	916
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	12	12	2	4	7	—
Value of new houses	\$m	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	—
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.6	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	1.0	0.7	1.0	—	—	0.1
Value of total building	\$m	3.2	3.1	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.1

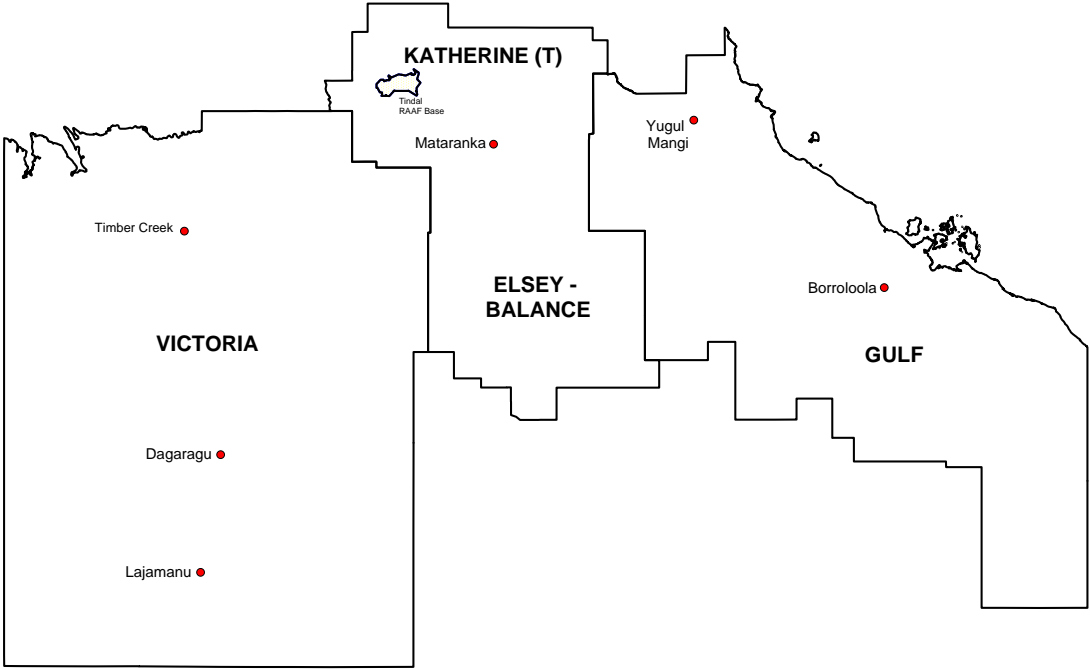
See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

# 1.5 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, East Arnhem Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Nhulunbuy							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	3 822	3 808	3 800	3 800	3 789	3 768
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	179	175	165	178	169	na
5–14 years	no.	371	363	367	353	359	na
15–44 years	no.	1 061	1 047	1 054	1 038	1 024	na
45–64 years	no.	476	488	488	507	528	na
65 years and over	no.	23	21	23	23	32	na
Total males	no.	2 110	2 094	2 097	2 099	2 112	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	184	174	162	147	157	na
5–14 years	no.	306	307	314	330	323	na
15–44 years	no.	887	890	880	868	824	na
45–64 years	no.	306	323	329	338	353	na
65 years and over	no.	29	20	18	18	20	na
Total females	no.	1 712	1 714	1 703	1 701	1 677	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	363	349	327	325	326	na
5–14 years	no.	677	670	681	683	682	na
15–44 years	no.	1 948	1 937	1 934	1 906	1 848	na
45–64 years	no.	782	811	817	845	881	na
65 years and over	no.	52	41	41	41	52	na
Total persons	no.	3 822	3 808	3 800	3 800	3 789	na
Births	no.	52	50	62	74	69	na
Deaths	no.	6	7	7	4	9	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	96	82	68
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	3.7	3.2	2.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	2 578	2 573	2 320
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	9	12	2	4	1	4
Value of new houses	\$m	1.1	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	6
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	—	1.2	—	0.2	—	0.6
Value of non-residential building	\$m	2.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Value of total building	\$m	3.9	3.3	1.6	1.3	0.6	2.8

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

**KATHERINE REGION**



## 1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Katherine Region

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	17 184	17 205	17 324	17 431	17 342	17 090
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	996	967	939	912	926	na
5–14 years	no.	1 768	1 762	1 752	1 746	1 687	na
15–44 years	no.	4 815	4 704	4 664	4 576	4 527	na
45–64 years	no.	1 432	1 498	1 549	1 601	1 639	na
65 years and over	no.	298	315	333	360	390	na
Total males	no.	9 309	9 246	9 237	9 195	9 169	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	819	782	784	844	833	na
5–14 years	no.	1 608	1 630	1 661	1 652	1 627	na
15–44 years	no.	4 169	4 184	4 201	4 198	4 089	na
45–64 years	no.	1 039	1 114	1 187	1 269	1 316	na
65 years and over	no.	240	249	254	273	308	na
Total females	no.	7 875	7 959	8 087	8 236	8 173	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 815	1 749	1 723	1 756	1 759	na
5–14 years	no.	3 376	3 392	3 413	3 398	3 314	na
15–44 years	no.	8 984	8 888	8 865	8 774	8 616	na
45–64 years	no.	2 471	2 612	2 736	2 870	2 955	na
65 years and over	no.	538	564	587	633	698	na
Total persons	no.	17 184	17 205	17 324	17 431	17 342	na
Births	no.	378	412	410	438	418	na
Deaths	no.	116	83	100	98	102	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	737	598	533
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	8.6	6.9	6.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	8 583	8 638	8 001
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	54	140	77	53	63	35
Value of new houses	\$m	6.9	16.8	10.8	7.2	10.0	6.9
New other residential building	no.	5	39	5	4	2	2
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	1.5	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.6
Value of non-residential building	\$m	28.7	11.4	10.6	5.5	4.3	9.3
Value of total building	\$m	37.6	33.5	22.8	14.6	16.5	19.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Katherine Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Elsey - Bal							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	2 126	2 134	2 119	2 136	2 140	2 133
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	111	109	115	123	123	na
5–14 years	no.	216	220	217	216	191	na
15–44 years	no.	658	619	588	545	542	na
45–64 years	no.	186	190	182	184	212	na
65 years and over	no.	47	50	56	60	71	na
Total males	no.	1 218	1 188	1 158	1 128	1 139	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	93	98	99	112	109	na
5–14 years	no.	219	229	233	231	210	na
15–44 years	no.	452	459	460	479	472	na
45–64 years	no.	114	130	143	158	173	na
65 years and over	no.	30	30	26	28	37	na
Total females	no.	908	946	961	1 008	1 001	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	204	207	214	235	232	na
5–14 years	no.	435	449	450	447	401	na
15–44 years	no.	1 110	1 078	1 048	1 024	1 014	na
45–64 years	no.	300	320	325	342	385	na
65 years and over	no.	77	80	82	88	108	na
Total persons	no.	2 126	2 134	2 119	2 136	2 140	na
Births	no.	38	49	48	60	61	na
Deaths	no.	18	10	14	12	19	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	134	108	81
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	14.4	11.4	9.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	931	945	901
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	4	18	14	3	12	1
Value of new houses	\$m	0.7	2.4	2.4	0.5	2.0	0.1
New other residential building	no.	2	2	—	4	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.2	0.2	—	0.4	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	18.4	0.9	2.1	0.2	2.1	5.3
Value of total building	\$m	19.4	3.8	4.6	1.1	4.4	5.5

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Katherine Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Gulf							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	2 959	3 050	3 226	3 364	3 371	3 372
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	183	178	176	181	197	na
5–14 years	no.	345	351	363	373	348	na
15–44 years	no.	801	841	907	949	938	na
45–64 years	no.	218	236	268	295	295	na
65 years and over	no.	50	53	64	72	80	na
Total males	no.	1 597	1 659	1 778	1 870	1 858	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	156	151	154	168	175	na
5–14 years	no.	293	288	290	288	293	na
15–44 years	no.	715	742	778	789	773	na
45–64 years	no.	159	172	184	203	216	na
65 years and over	no.	39	38	42	46	56	na
Total females	no.	1 362	1 391	1 448	1 494	1 513	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	339	329	330	349	372	na
5–14 years	no.	638	639	653	661	641	na
15–44 years	no.	1 516	1 583	1 685	1 738	1 711	na
45–64 years	no.	377	408	452	498	511	na
65 years and over	no.	89	91	106	118	136	na
Total persons	no.	2 959	3 050	3 226	3 364	3 371	na
Births	no.	90	93	84	103	78	na
Deaths	no.	23	12	26	25	14	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	132	120	109
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	12.2	10.5	8.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 080	1 143	1 223
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	11	25	7	21	12	22
Value of new houses	\$m	1.9	3.8	0.7	2.7	1.7	4.3
New other residential building	no.	3	3	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.2
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—
Value of total building	\$m	2.7	5.2	1.0	2.8	1.8	4.5

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Katherine Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Katherine (T)							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	9 429	9 295	9 123	8 956	8 854	8 610
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	561	539	506	458	452	na
5–14 years	no.	898	889	870	850	842	na
15–44 years	no.	2 638	2 502	2 385	2 276	2 260	na
45–64 years	no.	853	887	889	889	895	na
65 years and over	no.	152	165	169	185	186	na
Total males	no.	5 102	4 982	4 819	4 658	4 635	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	447	405	396	417	402	na
5–14 years	no.	807	827	848	842	833	na
15–44 years	no.	2 347	2 308	2 251	2 185	2 103	na
45–64 years	no.	603	641	673	705	724	na
65 years and over	no.	123	132	136	149	157	na
Total females	no.	4 327	4 313	4 304	4 298	4 219	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	1 008	944	902	875	854	na
5–14 years	no.	1 705	1 716	1 718	1 692	1 675	na
15–44 years	no.	4 985	4 810	4 636	4 461	4 363	na
45–64 years	no.	1 456	1 528	1 562	1 594	1 619	na
65 years and over	no.	275	297	305	334	343	na
Total persons	no.	9 429	9 295	9 123	8 956	8 854	na
Births	no.	183	204	200	195	191	na
Deaths	no.	54	47	42	40	50	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	313	235	238
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	5.7	4.3	4.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	5 457	5 448	4 915
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	32	77	46	22	28	7
Value of new houses	\$m	3.8	8.4	6.2	2.8	4.1	1.3
New other residential building	no.	—	30	5	—	2	2
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	1.5	0.5	—	0.3	0.3
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.9
Value of non-residential building	\$m	9.7	9.3	8.2	5.2	2.2	3.9
Value of total building	\$m	14.2	20.5	15.4	9.0	7.7	7.4

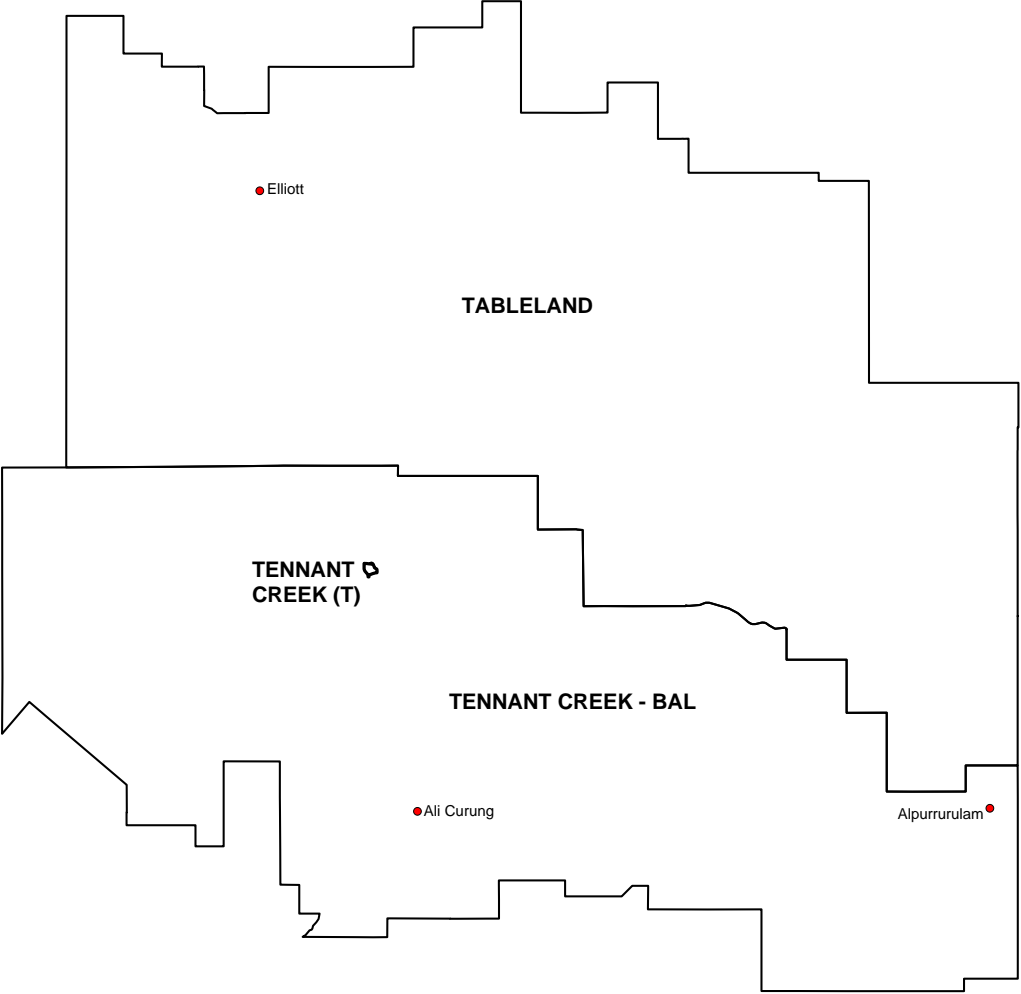
See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Katherine Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Victoria							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	2 670	2 726	2 856	2 975	2 977	2 975
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	141	141	142	150	154	na
5–14 years	no.	309	302	302	307	306	na
15–44 years	no.	718	742	784	806	787	na
45–64 years	no.	175	185	210	233	237	na
65 years and over	no.	49	47	44	43	53	na
Total males	no.	1 392	1 417	1 482	1 539	1 537	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	123	128	135	147	147	na
5–14 years	no.	289	286	290	291	291	na
15–44 years	no.	655	675	712	745	741	na
45–64 years	no.	163	171	187	203	203	na
65 years and over	no.	48	49	50	50	58	na
Total females	no.	1 278	1 309	1 374	1 436	1 440	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	264	269	277	297	301	na
5–14 years	no.	598	588	592	598	597	na
15–44 years	no.	1 373	1 417	1 496	1 551	1 528	na
45–64 years	no.	338	356	397	436	440	na
65 years and over	no.	97	96	94	93	111	na
Total persons	no.	2 670	2 726	2 856	2 975	2 977	na
Births	no.	67	66	78	80	88	na
Deaths	no.	21	14	18	21	19	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	158	135	105
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	14.2	12.3	10.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 115	1 102	962
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	7	20	10	7	11	5
Value of new houses	\$m	0.6	2.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.2
New other residential building	no.	—	4	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.5	1.0	—	0.1	—	0.1
Value of total building	\$m	1.3	4.0	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

**BARKLY REGION**



## 1.7 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Barkly Region

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	6 290	6 228	6 052	5 862	5 887	5 855
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	331	329	314	312	322	na
5–14 years	no.	661	632	604	562	548	na
15–44 years	no.	1 650	1 608	1 568	1 509	1 527	na
45–64 years	no.	558	581	571	559	583	na
65 years and over	no.	115	128	112	108	110	na
Total males	no.	3 315	3 278	3 169	3 050	3 090	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	343	323	300	293	278	na
5–14 years	no.	660	654	634	585	567	na
15–44 years	no.	1 454	1 421	1 401	1 370	1 359	na
45–64 years	no.	432	459	460	470	500	na
65 years and over	no.	86	93	88	94	93	na
Total females	no.	2 975	2 950	2 883	2 812	2 797	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	674	652	614	605	600	na
5–14 years	no.	1 321	1 286	1 238	1 147	1 115	na
15–44 years	no.	3 104	3 029	2 969	2 879	2 886	na
45–64 years	no.	990	1 040	1 031	1 029	1 083	na
65 years and over	no.	201	221	200	202	203	na
Total persons	no.	6 290	6 228	6 052	5 862	5 887	na
Births	no.	126	118	133	132	128	na
Deaths	no.	39	36	35	38	49	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	204	125	144
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	6.8	5.4	6.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	2 988	2 318	2 258
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	47	23	33	23	23	11
Value of new houses	\$m	6.0	2.9	4.4	3.8	3.3	1.9
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	5.6	1.4
Value of total building	\$m	6.9	3.8	5.6	4.0	9.9	3.4

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

# 1.7 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Barkly Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tableland							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	1 014	1 042	1 000	984	993	994
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	60	59	55	54	48	na
5–14 years	no.	99	101	103	98	101	na
15–44 years	no.	321	310	310	310	311	na
45–64 years	no.	82	99	85	83	88	na
65 years and over	no.	17	29	19	17	23	na
Total males	no.	579	598	572	562	571	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	60	55	48	35	36	na
5–14 years	no.	93	92	92	91	85	na
15–44 years	no.	225	223	229	229	226	na
45–64 years	no.	46	56	52	58	65	na
65 years and over	no.	11	18	7	9	10	na
Total females	no.	435	444	428	422	422	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	120	114	103	89	84	na
5–14 years	no.	192	193	195	189	186	na
15–44 years	no.	546	533	539	539	537	na
45–64 years	no.	128	155	137	141	153	na
65 years and over	no.	28	47	26	26	33	na
Total persons	no.	1 014	1 042	1 000	984	993	na
Births	no.	6	16	18	19	12	na
Deaths	no.	7	3	7	3	5	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	33	28	28
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	6.3	5.2	5.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	520	536	532
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	15	6	—	12	10	3
Value of new houses	\$m	1.6	0.7	—	1.8	1.6	0.6
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	—	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	—
Value of total building	\$m	1.7	0.9	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.7 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Barkly Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tennant Creek (T)							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	3 507	3 371	3 212	3 002	3 013	2 983
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	172	160	145	140	160	na
5–14 years	no.	338	313	287	244	249	na
15–44 years	no.	858	818	773	717	715	na
45–64 years	no.	367	363	359	343	354	na
65 years and over	no.	67	72	72	68	65	na
Total males	no.	1 802	1 726	1 636	1 512	1 543	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	167	158	153	153	148	na
5–14 years	no.	349	330	307	280	278	na
15–44 years	no.	838	800	762	711	697	na
45–64 years	no.	293	302	300	293	300	na
65 years and over	no.	58	55	54	53	47	na
Total females	no.	1 705	1 645	1 576	1 490	1 470	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	339	318	298	293	308	na
5–14 years	no.	687	643	594	524	527	na
15–44 years	no.	1 696	1 618	1 535	1 428	1 412	na
45–64 years	no.	660	665	659	636	654	na
65 years and over	no.	125	127	126	121	112	na
Total persons	no.	3 507	3 371	3 212	3 002	3 013	na
Births	no.	95	65	78	71	82	na
Deaths	no.	17	28	20	25	32	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	113	55	73
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	6.1	4.1	5.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 847	1 332	1 290
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	26	14	11	11	9	8
Value of new houses	\$m	3.8	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.3
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.3	1.3
Value of total building	\$m	4.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	6.5	2.6

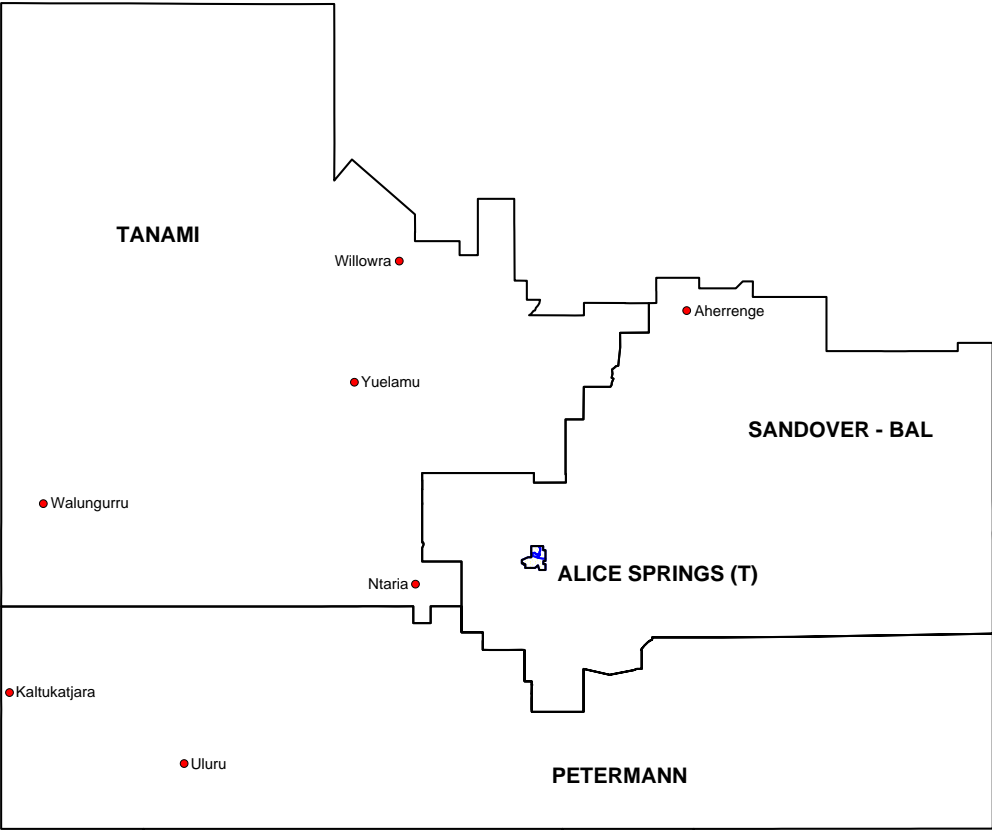
See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

# 1.7 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Barkly Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tennant Creek - Bal							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	1 769	1 815	1 840	1 876	1 881	1 878
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	99	110	114	118	114	na
5–14 years	no.	224	218	214	220	198	na
15–44 years	no.	471	480	485	482	501	na
45–64 years	no.	109	119	127	133	141	na
65 years and over	no.	31	27	21	23	22	na
Total males	no.	934	954	961	976	976	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	116	110	99	105	94	na
5–14 years	no.	218	232	235	214	204	na
15–44 years	no.	391	398	410	430	436	na
45–64 years	no.	93	101	108	119	135	na
65 years and over	no.	17	20	27	32	36	na
Total females	no.	835	861	879	900	905	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	215	220	213	223	208	na
5–14 years	no.	442	450	449	434	402	na
15–44 years	no.	862	878	895	912	937	na
45–64 years	no.	202	220	235	252	276	na
65 years and over	no.	48	47	48	55	58	na
Total persons	no.	1 769	1 815	1 840	1 876	1 881	na
Births	no.	25	37	37	42	34	na
Deaths	no.	15	5	8	10	12	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	58	42	43
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	9.3	9.3	9.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	621	450	436
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	6	3	22	—	4	—
Value of new houses	\$m	0.6	0.4	3.0	—	0.7	—
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.1	0.3	0.3	—	0.2	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
Value of total building	\$m	0.7	0.7	3.3	—	1.2	0.1

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

CENTRAL REGION



## 1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Central Region

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	37 383	38 110	38 601	39 000	38 977	38 809
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0-4 years	no.	1 730	1 714	1 729	1 761	1 781	na
5-14 years	no.	3 464	3 488	3 506	3 530	3 486	na
15-44 years	no.	9 990	10 093	10 153	10 089	10 076	na
45-64 years	no.	3 310	3 563	3 722	3 906	4 003	na
65 years and over	no.	602	656	696	730	766	na
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>19 096</i>	<i>19 514</i>	<i>19 806</i>	<i>20 016</i>	<i>20 112</i>	<i>na</i>
Females							
0-4 years	no.	1 703	1 663	1 649	1 667	1 617	na
5-14 years	no.	3 273	3 268	3 252	3 261	3 224	na
15-44 years	no.	9 726	9 801	9 828	9 801	9 674	na
45-64 years	no.	2 918	3 110	3 285	3 428	3 511	na
65 years and over	no.	667	754	781	827	839	na
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>18 287</i>	<i>18 596</i>	<i>18 795</i>	<i>18 984</i>	<i>18 865</i>	<i>na</i>
Persons							
0-4 years	no.	3 433	3 377	3 378	3 428	3 398	na
5-14 years	no.	6 737	6 756	6 758	6 791	6 710	na
15-44 years	no.	19 716	19 894	19 981	19 890	19 750	na
45-64 years	no.	6 228	6 673	7 007	7 334	7 514	na
65 years and over	no.	1 269	1 410	1 477	1 557	1 605	na
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>37 383</i>	<i>38 110</i>	<i>38 601</i>	<i>39 000</i>	<i>38 977</i>	<i>na</i>
Births	no.	706	653	692	709	730	na
Deaths	no.	176	196	222	212	215	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	1 894	1 653	1 358
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	9.5	8.1	7.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	19 993	20 303	19 344
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	147	211	107	63	94	78
Value of new houses	\$m	16.9	26.6	13.8	7.7	15.0	12.3
New other residential building	no.	154	34	18	111	62	49
Value of new other residential building	\$m	14.9	2.6	1.7	8.4	6.2	6.2
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.6	6.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	10.2	46.0	14.9	65.4	35.8	23.9
Value of total building	\$m	46.0	79.5	34.6	85.0	60.6	48.5

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Central Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alice Springs (T)							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	25 850	26 054	26 277	26 520	26 403	26 229
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	1 169	1 143	1 148	1 129	1 150	na
5–14 years	no.	2 220	2 222	2 233	2 252	2 239	na
15–44 years	no.	6 854	6 826	6 819	6 764	6 698	na
45–64 years	no.	2 543	2 708	2 830	2 974	3 010	na
65 years and over	no.	435	469	496	540	573	na
Total males	no.	13 221	13 368	13 526	13 659	13 670	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	1 122	1 078	1 065	1 054	1 028	na
5–14 years	no.	2 160	2 114	2 094	2 098	2 090	na
15–44 years	no.	6 653	6 644	6 600	6 563	6 445	na
45–64 years	no.	2 206	2 321	2 465	2 602	2 626	na
65 years and over	no.	488	529	527	544	544	na
Total females	no.	12 629	12 686	12 751	12 861	12 733	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	2 291	2 221	2 213	2 183	2 178	na
5–14 years	no.	4 380	4 336	4 327	4 350	4 329	na
15–44 years	no.	13 507	13 470	13 419	13 327	13 143	na
45–64 years	no.	4 749	5 029	5 295	5 576	5 636	na
65 years and over	no.	923	998	1 023	1 084	1 117	na
Total persons	no.	25 850	26 054	26 277	26 520	26 403	na
Births	no.	465	450	446	464	480	na
Deaths	no.	109	114	132	129	113	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	1 018	768	651
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	6.4	4.7	4.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	15 909	16 190	15 523
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	88	124	70	61	86	65
Value of new houses	\$m	10.6	15.0	9.2	7.5	13.9	10.2
New other residential building	no.	154	30	10	33	62	43
Value of new other residential building	\$m	14.9	1.9	0.9	3.4	6.2	5.6
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	6.0
Value of non-residential building	\$m	7.0	36.4	10.7	47.3	18.8	16.0
Value of total building	\$m	35.3	57.1	24.1	61.5	40.1	37.7

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Central Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Petermann							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	2 480	2 649	2 759	2 844	2 904	2 921
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	108	115	119	131	136	na
5–14 years	no.	161	177	192	203	217	na
15–44 years	no.	796	843	872	875	870	na
45–64 years	no.	204	235	245	264	294	na
65 years and over	no.	45	41	46	47	48	na
Total males	no.	1 314	1 411	1 474	1 520	1 565	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	106	105	99	87	93	na
5–14 years	no.	141	160	172	188	179	na
15–44 years	no.	742	775	797	820	809	na
45–64 years	no.	149	161	177	189	212	na
65 years and over	no.	28	37	40	40	46	na
Total females	no.	1 166	1 238	1 285	1 324	1 339	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	214	220	218	218	229	na
5–14 years	no.	302	337	364	391	396	na
15–44 years	no.	1 538	1 618	1 669	1 695	1 679	na
45–64 years	no.	353	396	422	453	506	na
65 years and over	no.	73	78	86	87	94	na
Total persons	no.	2 480	2 649	2 759	2 844	2 904	na
Births	no.	33	33	39	49	43	na
Deaths	no.	10	8	20	11	15	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	303	302	234
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	20.7	19.9	15.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 461	1 516	1 541
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	5	6	6	—	6	4
Value of new houses	\$m	0.6	0.9	0.8	—	0.7	0.5
New other residential building	no.	—	2	—	78	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	0.4	—	5.0	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.5	—	0.2	—	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	3.0	8.8	1.6	16.8	0.6	5.7
Value of total building	\$m	4.1	10.1	2.6	21.8	19.5	6.2

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Central Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sandover - Bal							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	2 806	3 088	3 279	3 454	3 467	3 462
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	163	172	190	199	211	na
5–14 years	no.	328	356	361	382	379	na
15–44 years	no.	702	771	809	834	835	na
45–64 years	no.	179	202	223	249	249	na
65 years and over	no.	44	49	54	57	62	na
Total males	no.	1 416	1 550	1 637	1 721	1 736	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	188	204	212	220	207	na
5–14 years	no.	307	349	374	396	403	na
15–44 years	no.	679	740	795	831	811	na
45–64 years	no.	182	200	210	224	243	na
65 years and over	no.	34	45	51	62	67	na
Total females	no.	1 390	1 538	1 642	1 733	1 731	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	351	376	402	419	418	na
5–14 years	no.	635	705	735	778	782	na
15–44 years	no.	1 381	1 511	1 604	1 665	1 646	na
45–64 years	no.	361	402	433	473	492	na
65 years and over	no.	78	94	105	119	129	na
Total persons	no.	2 806	3 088	3 279	3 454	3 467	na
Births	no.	90	71	92	69	86	na
Deaths	no.	18	29	26	20	42	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	156	174	173
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	17.6	19.1	18.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	884	913	914
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	17	20	11	2	1	3
Value of new houses	\$m	2.2	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$m	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.4	—	0.8
Value of total building	\$m	2.5	2.7	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.3

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## 1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS, Central Region—continued

Particulars	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tanami							
<b>Population</b>							
Estimated resident population at 30 June(d)	no.	6 247	6 319	6 286	6 182	6 203	6 197
Age range of population 30 June(e)							
Males							
0–4 years	no.	290	284	272	302	284	na
5–14 years	no.	755	733	720	693	651	na
15–44 years	no.	1 638	1 653	1 653	1 616	1 673	na
45–64 years	no.	384	418	424	419	450	na
65 years and over	no.	78	97	100	86	83	na
Total males	no.	3 145	3 185	3 169	3 116	3 141	na
Females							
0–4 years	no.	287	276	273	306	289	na
5–14 years	no.	665	645	612	579	552	na
15–44 years	no.	1 652	1 642	1 636	1 587	1 609	na
45–64 years	no.	381	428	433	413	430	na
65 years and over	no.	117	143	163	181	182	na
Total females	no.	3 102	3 134	3 117	3 066	3 062	na
Persons							
0–4 years	no.	577	560	545	608	573	na
5–14 years	no.	1 420	1 378	1 332	1 272	1 203	na
15–44 years	no.	3 290	3 295	3 289	3 203	3 282	na
45–64 years	no.	765	846	857	832	880	na
65 years and over	no.	195	240	263	267	265	na
Total persons	no.	6 247	6 319	6 286	6 182	6 203	na
Births	no.	118	99	115	127	121	na
Deaths	no.	39	45	44	52	45	na
<b>Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter</b>							
Unemployed persons	no.	na	na	na	417	409	300
Unemployment rate	%	na	na	na	24.0	24.3	22.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	na	na	na	1 739	1 684	1 366
<b>Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
New houses	no.	37	61	20	—	1	6
Value of new houses	\$m	3.5	8.4	2.6	—	0.1	1.2
New other residential building	no.	—	2	8	—	—	6
Value of new other residential building	\$m	—	0.3	0.8	—	—	0.6
Value of alteration/addition to residential building	\$m	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	—	0.1
Value of non-residential building	\$m	—	0.7	1.0	0.9	16.4	1.4
Value of total building	\$m	4.1	9.6	5.0	1.0	0.1	3.3

See end of Chapter for footnotes and data sources.

## FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER 1 TABLES

- (a) Average annual growth rate.
- (b) See Glossary.
- (c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
- (d) 2003 figures are preliminary.
- (e) 2002 figures are preliminary.

## SOURCES FOR CHAPTER 1 TABLES

ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

ABS data available on request, *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0).

ABS data available on request, *Building Approvals, Australia*  
(cat. no. 8731.7).

ABS data available on request, *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0).

ABS data available on request, *Population Estimates by Age and Sex,  
Northern Territory* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Growth, Australia  
and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Australian Taxation Office, Income Tax Data.

Centrelink.

Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), Small Area  
Labour Markets Data.

NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Northern Territory University.

## CHAPTER 2

## LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

### LAND

The Northern Territory has an area of 1,352,212 square kilometres, which is about 17% of Australia's landmass. It is bounded west and east by lines of latitude, 129 and 138 degrees respectively, and its southern boundary is defined by longitude 26 degrees south. The northern border is the coastline and a number of islands, all of which fall more than 11 degrees of longitude south of the equator. The Territory extends approximately 1,610 kilometres from north to south and 934 kilometres from east to west, with about 80% of its area lying north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

**Parks** There are over 90 parks and reserves in the NT covering a diverse range of environments across the northern monsoon tropics and semiarid Central Australia. Most of the parks and reserves are managed by the Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Service, however, the Territory's two World Heritage areas, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and Kakadu National Park, are managed by Parks Australia North which is part of the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage.

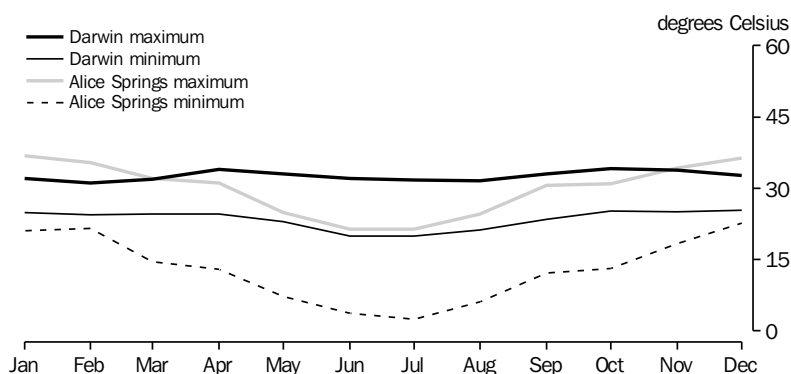
The World Heritage Areas and a number of other Territory parks and reserves, including Nitmiluk National Park and Garig Gunak Barlu National Park, are jointly managed with traditional Aboriginal owners. These jointly managed parks were established to protect the natural features and cultural values of the land while recognising the traditional rights of Aboriginal people, and it is this strong Indigenous cultural focus that has proved to be of particular interest to visitors.

**Land claims** In response to a 1992 decision by the High Court of Australia the Commonwealth Government introduced the *Native Title Act 1993*. The legislation recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' property and cultural rights, the rights of those who need access to land and certainty of title for commercial purposes (e.g. miners and pastoralists) and the rights of state and territory governments which need to manage land resources. Land rights legislation in the NT is enacted under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, which allowed claims on unalienated Crown land to be lodged by June 1997. At 20 February 2004 the total area granted or subject to claims was 722,301 square kilometres, which is about 54% of the total area of the NT.

## CLIMATE

In the tropical north of the NT (the Top End) there is a wet season which officially runs from 1 October to 30 April, and a dry season which runs from 1 May to 30 September. Relative humidity is highest during the wet season (averaging between 64% and 87% at 9.00 am in Darwin in 2003) and lowest at the height of the dry season (the average relative humidity at 9.00 am during June 2003 was 51%). In contrast, the southern part of the NT is relatively dry for most of the year with cool winters and hot summers. In 2003 average relative humidity in Alice Springs was highest in July (59%) and lowest in October (25%). In the Top End temperatures peak early in the wet season (the average daily maximum for Darwin in October 2003 was 34.1 degrees Celsius) while in the south January is the hottest month (with the average daily maximum in Alice Springs in 2003 being 36.8 degrees Celsius). June and July are the coolest months in all regions of the NT with minimum temperatures of around 20 degrees Celsius in the Top End and about 2–4 degrees Celsius in the south.

### 2.1 MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURES — 2003



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office.

## 2.2 CLIMATE—2003

	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
DARWIN														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	32.1	31.1	31.9	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.7	31.6	33.0	34.1	33.8	32.7	32.6
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	24.8	24.4	24.6	24.5	22.9	19.9	20.0	21.3	23.4	25.2	25.1	25.4	23.5
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	79.0	87.0	80.0	69.0	61.0	51.0	56.0	64.0	66.0	64.0	74.0	77.0	69.0
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	70.0	79.0	66.0	49.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	44.0	46.0	46.0	55.0	69.0	53.0
Number of days with thunder	no.	19	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	16	16	79
Total monthly rainfall	mm	466.2	727.2	121.2	12.2	—	5.8	—	—	6.4	51.2	200.6	377.2	1 968.2
Highest daily rainfall	mm	129.2	101.6	20.6	11.2	—	5.8	—	—	6.0	44.2	45.0	111.4	129.2
NHULUNBUY														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	30.7	31.8	30.8	31.4	30.7	29.1	28.6	28.8	30.1	32.2	32.7	32.5	30.8
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	24.3	24.8	23.7	23.3	22.2	21.1	20.9	19.4	20.1	21.7	22.6	24.7	22.4
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	81.0	78.0	80.0	71.0	67.0	69.0	65.0	66.0	65.0	63.0	60.0	72.0	70.0
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	79.0	75.0	71.0	63.0	59.0	62.0	60.0	59.0	57.0	54.0	58.0	69.0	64.0
Number of days with thunder	no.	13	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	41
Total monthly rainfall	mm	740.0	216.0	288.8	107.6	10.0	34.6	8.2	1.8	6.4	—	7.0	245.8	1 666.2
Highest daily rainfall	mm	88.8	73.4	70.6	44.8	5.2	16.6	4.2	1.0	4.2	—	3.4	52.0	88.8
KATHERINE														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	31.9	34.0	34.0	35.6	33.1	30.9	30.6	32.4	35.9	37.8	37.8	34.8	34.1
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	23.7	24.3	21.8	21.5	17.3	12.9	13.3	16.7	21.5	22.8	25.6	25.0	20.5
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	82.0	83.0	79.0	68.0	62.0	52.0	61.0	60.0	57.0	63.0	71.0	79.0	68.0
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	68.0	63.0	50.0	37.0	31.0	25.0	27.0	29.0	26.0	40.0	45.0	61.0	42.0
Number of days with thunder	no.	7	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	38
Total monthly rainfall	mm	433.4	253.0	225.6	1.2	—	—	—	3.4	1.8	8.2	42.4	531.0	1 500.0
Highest daily rainfall	mm	106.4	55.4	73.4	0.6	—	—	—	3.4	1.8	7.6	30.6	204.2	204.2
TENNANT CREEK														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	34.1	34.8	33.3	33.1	28.8	25.5	25.2	27.1	33.1	34.8	36.7	35.5	31.8
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	23.6	24.3	22.6	21.3	16.7	12.7	12.6	15.2	20.1	21.1	24.1	24.3	19.9
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	56.0	60.0	31.0	37.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	38.0	29.0	20.0	28.0	60.0	38.0
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	37.0	43.0	23.0	25.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	22.0	17.0	11.0	19.0	41.0	24.0
Number of days with thunder	no.	5	5	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	13	37
Total monthly rainfall	mm	106.2	377.0	7.6	1.0	—	—	—	18.2	7.6	17.2	9.6	141.2	685.6
Highest daily rainfall	mm	38.8	153.6	4.4	0.6	—	—	—	17.6	4.4	13.8	3.4	37.6	153.6
ALICE SPRINGS														
Mean daily maximum temp.	°C	36.8	35.3	32.1	31.1	24.9	21.4	21.4	24.5	30.6	30.9	34.2	36.4	30.0
Mean daily minimum temp.	°C	21.1	21.5	14.6	12.9	7.2	3.8	2.4	6.1	12.2	13.1	18.3	22.6	13.0
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	34.0	47.0	28.0	40.0	48.0	51.0	59.0	42.0	28.0	25.0	30.0	41.0	39.0
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	20.0	31.0	17.0	21.0	26.0	27.0	23.0	22.0	16.0	15.0	19.0	28.0	22.0
Number of days with thunder	no.	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	5	9	25
Total monthly rainfall	mm	33.0	38.4	1.2	1.0	3.4	19.0	0.4	0.6	6.8	15.0	16.4	24.2	159.4
Highest daily rainfall	mm	21.0	21.8	1.2	0.6	3.4	19.0	—	0.6	6.0	12.0	8.2	11.8	21.8

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office.

**Rainfall** Over the 2003–04 wet season, all major centres in the NT except Alice Springs recorded higher than average rainfall. Darwin, Nhulunbuy and Katherine received more rain than in the 2002–03 wet season (up 18.8%, 6.9% and 46.0% respectively) while Tennant Creek and Alice Springs received less (down 8.6% and 18.8% respectively). Darwin had the highest rainfall (1,914.4 mm) in 2003–04, followed by Katherine (1,677.6 mm).

Rainfall *continued*

In Nhulunbuy, January 2004 rainfall was nearly one-fifth of that recorded in January 2003, but this was followed by higher falls in the next three months resulting in an overall increase of 94 mm for the season. Tennant Creek recorded large increases in December 2003 and March 2004 (up 130.8 mm and 84.2 mm from the same periods in 2002–03 respectively) and a large decrease in February 2004 (down 245.8 mm.) Across the Territory the highest rainfall was recorded during February 2004 (1,500.4 mm) which comprised 26.3% of the Territory's total rainfall, followed by December 2003 (23.1%) and March 2004 (21.4%).

### 2.3 WET SEASON RAINFALL(a)

	Darwin mm	Nhulunbuy mm	Katherine mm	Tennant Creek mm	Alice Springs mm
2002–03 wet season					
October 2002	9.0	—	—	—	—
November 2002	181.4	9.0	127.2	27.6	132.6
December 2002	94.8	1.4	108.4	10.4	0.2
December 2003	377.2	245.8	531.0	141.2	24.2
January 2004	466.2	740.0	433.4	106.2	33.0
February 2004	727.2	216.0	253.0	377.0	38.4
March 2004	121.2	288.8	225.6	7.6	1.2
April 2004	12.2	107.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
<i>Total</i>	1 612.0	1 362.8	1 148.8	529.8	206.4
2003–04 wet season					
October 2003	51.2	—	8.2	17.2	15.0
November 2003	200.6	7.0	42.4	9.6	16.4
December 2003	377.2	245.8	531.0	141.2	24.2
January 2004	460.8	160.0	300.8	93.2	30.4
February 2004	350.4	571.0	387.0	131.2	60.8
March 2004	413.8	345.8	350.4	91.8	19.8
April 2004	60.4	127.2	57.8	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1 914.4	1 456.8	1 677.6	484.2	166.6
Average annual wet season rainfall(b)	1 657.1	1 287.0	1 039.4	433.4	219.6

(a) 1 October through to 30 April.

(b) Average is based on the period since records have been collected: Darwin 1941; Nhulunbuy 1944; Katherine 1942; Tennant Creek 1969; and Alice Springs 1940.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, NT Regional Office.

## CHAPTER 3

## POPULATION

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population in the Northern Territory at June 2003 was 198,351 with an average annual growth rate of 0.9% for the five years to June 2003. The NT population represents about 1% of Australia's total population of 19.9 million. With 17% of Australia's landmass the population density for the NT at June 2003 was 0.1 persons per square kilometre, the lowest of all states and territories and significantly lower than the national average of 2.6 persons per square kilometre.

### Components of growth

Population growth comprises natural increase (births less deaths), net overseas migration (immigration less emigration), and net interstate migration (arrivals less departures). In the year to June 2003, the estimated natural increase in the NT was 2,833. Together with the estimated net interstate migration loss of 3,389 and the overseas migration gain of 242, the estimated NT population decreased by 0.2% (314 people). This was the first annual population decrease recorded in the NT since 1974–75, when the population decreased by over 10,000 people due to large net migration losses as a result of Cyclone Tracy in December 1974.

### 3.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Infant deaths</i>	<i>Crude birth rate(a)</i>	<i>Crude death rate(a)</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate(b)</i>
	'000	no.	no.	no.			
1911	3.3	31	65	3	9.4	19.6	96.8
1916	4.8	74	122	3	15.6	25.6	40.5
1921	3.9	79	80	5	20.2	20.4	63.3
1926	3.9	73	64	5	18.5	16.2	68.5
1931	5.0	72	70	6	14.5	14.1	83.3
1936	5.3	113	60	3	21.3	11.3	26.5
1941	10.3	216	122	18	21.0	11.9	83.3
1946	10.6	132	55	4	12.5	5.2	30.3
1951	15.2	407	117	18	26.8	7.7	44.2
1956	19.2	556	107	24	29.0	5.6	43.2
1961	26.3	878	128	21	33.4	4.9	23.9
1966(c)	57.0	1 769	537	134	31.0	9.4	75.7
1971(d)	86.4	2 916	620	176	33.7	7.2	60.4
1976	98.3	2 688	571	63	27.3	5.8	23.4
1981	123.4	3 109	832	73	25.2	6.7	23.5
1986	154.4	3 315	661	53	21.5	4.3	16.0
1991	165.9	3 599	802	51	21.7	4.8	14.2
1992(f)	168.1	3 742	776	58	22.3	4.6	15.5
1993	170.7	3 603	765	55	21.1	4.5	15.3
1994	173.4	3 626	776	41	20.9	4.5	11.3
1995	177.6	3 766	813	50	21.2	4.6	13.3
1996	181.8	3 562	758	41	19.6	4.2	11.5
1997	186.9	3 588	891	45	19.2	4.8	12.5
1998	189.9	3 641	871	45	19.2	4.6	12.4
1999	192.7	3 576	832	42	18.6	4.3	11.7
2000	195.6	3 685	909	43	18.8	4.6	11.7
2001	197.8	3 822	872	41	19.3	4.4	10.7
2002	198.7	3 724	911	42	18.8	4.6	11.3
2003p	198.4	3 790	875	32	19.1	4.4	9.1

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

(c) Prior to 1966 birth, death, marriage and divorce events of 'full-blood Aborigines' (term applicable to the time), where identified in registrations, were excluded.

(d) From 1971 onwards, births, deaths and infant deaths are on a State of usual residence basis, while data for earlier years are on a State of registration basis.

(e) The Family Law Act 1975, repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

(f) Prior to 1992, details relate to estimated mean resident population for year ended 31 December. From 1992 onwards, details relate to the estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2002* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2003* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Regional growth      Population growth over the five years to June 2003 was unevenly spread across the NT, with a decrease in the populations of the Katherine and Barkly regions offsetting the increase in the populations of the other four regions. At 30 June 2003 more than half of the NT population lived in Darwin SD and Environs (55.4%) with 34.5% of the total NT population residing in Darwin City SSD. Darwin SD and Environs had an average annual growth rate of 1.3% for the five years to June 2003, with Palmerston-East Arm SSD contributing significantly with an average annual growth rate of 6.4% over this period. The major regional centres of Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek accounted for 19.1% of the NT population at June 2003.

### 3.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June

	1998	2003p	Change 1998–2003(a)	Proportion of total 2003 population
	no.	no.	%	%
Darwin SD and Environs				
Darwin City SSD	69 102	68 516	–0.2	34.5
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	17 246	23 518	6.4	11.9
Litchfield Shire SSD	14 817	15 888	1.4	8.0
Finniss SSD	1 957	1 881	–0.8	0.9
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>103 122</i>	<i>109 803</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>
Darwin Region Balance				
Tiwi Islands (CGC)	2 298	2 454	1.3	1.2
Jabiru (T)	1 396	1 164	–3.6	0.6
South Alligator	756	730	–0.7	0.4
West Arnhem	4 398	4 700	1.3	2.4
Daly	3 705	3 771	0.4	1.9
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>12 553</i>	<i>12 819</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>
East Arnhem Region				
East Arnhem - Bal	6 783	7 572	2.2	3.8
Groote Eylandt	2 743	2 635	–0.8	1.3
Nhulunbuy	3 822	3 768	–0.3	1.9
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>13 348</i>	<i>13 975</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Katherine Region				
Elsley - Bal	2 126	2 133	0.1	1.1
Gulf	2 959	3 372	2.6	1.7
Katherine (T)	9 429	8 610	–1.8	4.3
Victoria	2 670	2 975	2.2	1.5
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>17 184</i>	<i>17 090</i>	<i>–0.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Barkly Region				
Tableland	1 014	994	–0.4	0.5
Tennant Creek (T)	3 507	2 983	–3.2	1.5
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 769	1 878	1.2	0.9
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>6 290</i>	<i>5 855</i>	<i>–1.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Central Region				
Alice Springs (T)	25 850	26 229	0.3	13.2
Petermann	2 480	2 921	3.3	1.5
Sandover - Bal	2 806	3 462	4.3	1.7
Tanami	6 247	6 197	–0.2	3.1
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>37 383</i>	<i>38 809</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>19.6</i>
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>189 880</b>	<b>198 351</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

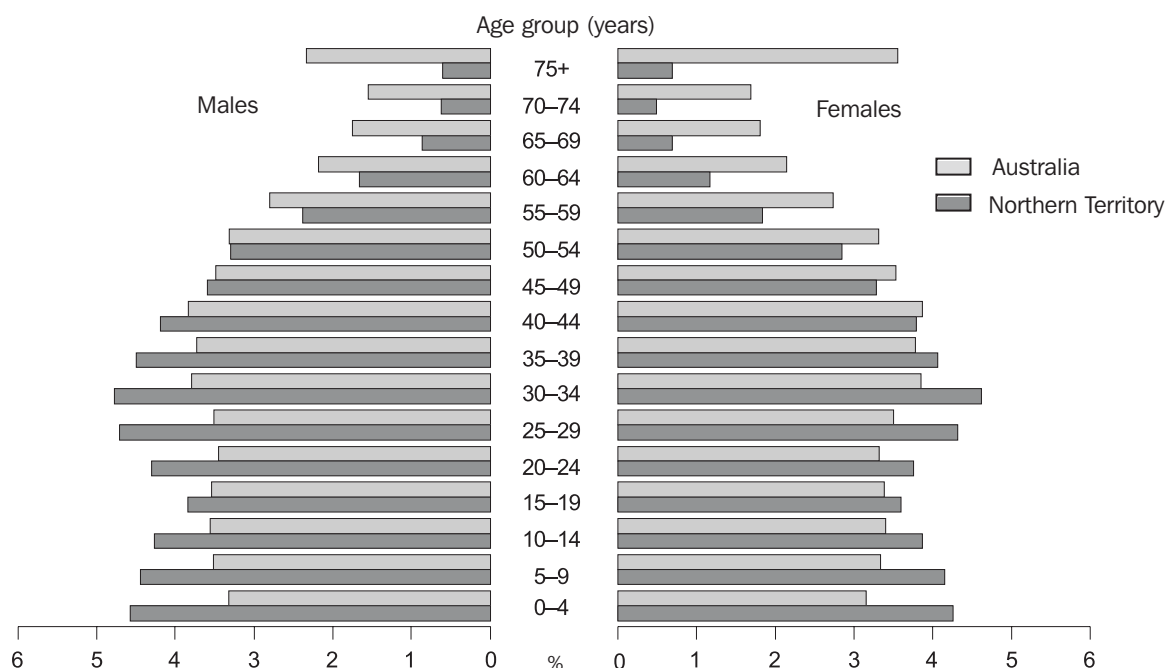
(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–03* (cat. no. 3218.0).

**Age and sex structure** Males continued to significantly outnumber females in the NT, with 111 males for every 100 females at 30 June 2003, compared to 99 males for every 100 females nationally.

Over the last 10 years the age structure of the NT population has remained quite different from that of the total Australian population. At 30 June 2003 the NT had the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under of any state or territory (25.4% compared with 20.0% nationally). The NT also had the highest proportion of people aged 20–34 years (25.9% compared with 21.4% nationally). In contrast it had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (4.2% compared with 12.8% nationally).

### 3.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 2003



Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2003* (cat. no. 3201.0).

The median age of people in the NT (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) at June 2003 was 30.3 years, almost six years younger than the national median age of 36.1 years, but three years older than the NT median age of 27.3 years at June 1993.

**Regional age and sex structure** At 30 June 2002 males outnumbered females in every region, ranging from 112 males per 100 females in Darwin SD and Environs to 105 males per 100 females in Central Region. Females outnumbered males only in the 5–14 year age group in Barkly Region (50.8% female) and in the 65 years and over age group in Darwin Region Balance (55.5% female), East Arnhem Region (54.0% female) and Central Region (52.3% female).

### 3.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY SEX—30 June 2002

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
<b>Males</b>							
0–4 years	4 499	747	796	928	322	1 781	9 073
5–14 years	8 593	1 463	1 514	1 691	549	3 497	17 307
15–44 years	28 846	3 288	3 526	4 486	1 513	9 932	51 591
45–64 years	13 180	984	1 267	1 625	581	3 978	21 615
65 years and over	2 604	150	109	378	110	756	4 107
<i>Total males</i>	<i>57 722</i>	<i>6 632</i>	<i>7 212</i>	<i>9 108</i>	<i>3 075</i>	<i>19 944</i>	<i>103 693</i>
<b>Females</b>							
0–4 years	4 306	724	781	844	280	1 639	8 574
5–14 years	7 858	1 290	1 384	1 635	567	3 235	15 969
15–44 years	26 267	3 161	3 418	4 099	1 364	9 703	48 012
45–64 years	10 971	810	1 024	1 313	495	3 505	18 118
65 years and over	2 124	187	128	290	90	828	3 647
<i>Total females</i>	<i>51 526</i>	<i>6 172</i>	<i>6 735</i>	<i>8 181</i>	<i>2 796</i>	<i>18 910</i>	<i>94 320</i>
<b>Persons</b>							
0–4 years	8 805	1 471	1 577	1 772	602	3 420	17 647
5–14 years	16 451	2 753	2 898	3 326	1 116	6 732	33 276
15–44 years	55 113	6 449	6 944	8 585	2 877	19 635	99 603
45–64 years	24 151	1 794	2 291	2 938	1 076	7 483	39 733
65 years and over	4 728	337	237	668	200	1 584	7 754
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>109 248</i>	<i>12 804</i>	<i>13 947</i>	<i>17 289</i>	<i>5 871</i>	<i>38 854</i>	<i>198 013</i>
<b>Sex ratio(a)</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>

(a) Male population per 100 female population.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Northern Territory, 2002* (cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

With the exception of Darwin SD and Environs, people aged 14 years and younger represented over one-quarter of the population in the remaining five regions at 30 June 2002. The SLAs of West Arnhem, Daly, East Arnhem - Bal, Groote Eylandt and Sandover - Bal had even higher proportions of young people with one-third or more of these populations in the 0–14 year age group. These SLAs have large proportions of Indigenous people.

**Indigenous population** The experimental estimated resident Indigenous population in the NT at June 2001 was 56,875, representing around 29% of the NT population, compared with around 2% nationally. At June 2001 it is estimated that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population comprised about 40% of the NT population aged 14 years and under, about 25% of the population aged 15–64 years and about 22% of the population that were aged 65 years and over.

### 3.5 EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—30 June 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, *Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001* (cat. no. 4713.0).

Darwin Region Balance was estimated to have the highest proportion of Indigenous persons at 30 June 2001 (77.8%), while Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest (10.5%). More than nine out of every ten people were estimated to be Indigenous in the SLAs of Bathurst-Melville, West Arnhem, East Arnhem - Bal and Tennant Creek - Bal. In contrast, more than nine out of every ten people in Litchfield Shire SSD and Nhulunbuy SLA were estimated to be non-Indigenous.

### 3.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY INDIGENOUS STATUS(a)—30 June 2001(b)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Darwin SD and Environs			
Darwin City SSD	6 610	62 100	68 710
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	2 963	19 596	22 559
Litchfield Shire SSD	1 114	14 459	15 573
Finniss SSD	688	1 185	1 873
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>11 375</i>	<i>97 340</i>	<i>108 715</i>
Darwin Region Balance			
Bathurst-Melville	2 287	168	2 455
Jabiru (T)	244	937	1 181
South Alligator	263	457	720
West Arnhem	4 287	405	4 692
Daly	2 894	874	3 768
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>9 975</i>	<i>2 841</i>	<i>12 816</i>
East Arnhem Region			
East Arnhem - Bal	6 832	660	7 492
Groote Eylandt	1 711	941	2 652
Nhulunbuy	293	3 507	3 800
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>8 836</i>	<i>5 108</i>	<i>13 944</i>
Katherine Region			
Elsey - Bal	1 376	760	2 136
Gulf	2 738	626	3 364
Katherine (T)	2 173	6 783	8 956
Victoria	2 274	701	2 975
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>8 561</i>	<i>8 870</i>	<i>17 431</i>
Barkly Region			
Tableland	589	395	984
Tennant Creek (T)	1 353	1 649	3 002
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 703	173	1 876
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>3 645</i>	<i>2 217</i>	<i>5 862</i>
Central Region			
Alice Springs (T)	4 873	21 647	26 520
Petermann	1 221	1 623	2 844
Sandover - Bal	2 924	530	3 454
Tanami	5 465	717	6 182
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>14 483</i>	<i>24 517</i>	<i>39 000</i>
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>56 875</b>	<b>140 893</b>	<b>197 768</b>

(a) Indigenous resident population estimates are experimental.

(b) Data presented according to the geographic boundaries defined in ASGC 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Experimental Estimates of Indigenous Australians, 2001* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

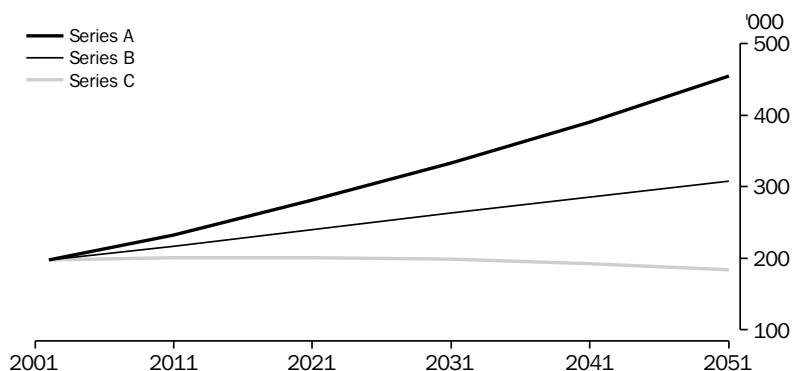
The ABS publishes population projections for Australia, the states and territories and capital cities/balances of state every two to three years. A range of assumptions about future levels of births, deaths and migration are combined and used to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the population over the next 20 to 50 years (see Glossary). There are three main population projection series, representing high (Series A), medium (Series B) and low (Series C) population projections for the NT. Series A assumes high fertility, high net overseas migration and high net internal migration. Series B assumes low fertility, medium net overseas migration and medium net internal migration. Series C assumes low fertility, low net overseas migration and low net internal migration. The most recent projections were published in 2003 and were calculated using population estimates at 30 June 2002 as the base population.

In addition to these projections, population projections for SLAs in the NT were published for the first time by the ABS in 2001. Those projections were calculated using population estimates at 30 June 1999 as the base population and so do not take into account new data from the 2001 Census and more recent patterns of births, deaths and migration. It should be noted that references below to projections for the NT (and Australia) are sourced from the projections based on population estimates at 30 June 2002 while references to projections for the NT's six administrative regions are sourced from the projections based on population estimates at 30 June 1999.

### Population size

The NT's population is projected to grow from 198,000 in 2002 to between 240,400 (Series B) and 280,700 (Series A) in 2021. Series C, the low series, projects only a small increase to 201,200 over the same period.

#### 3.7 PROJECTED POPULATION AT 30 JUNE



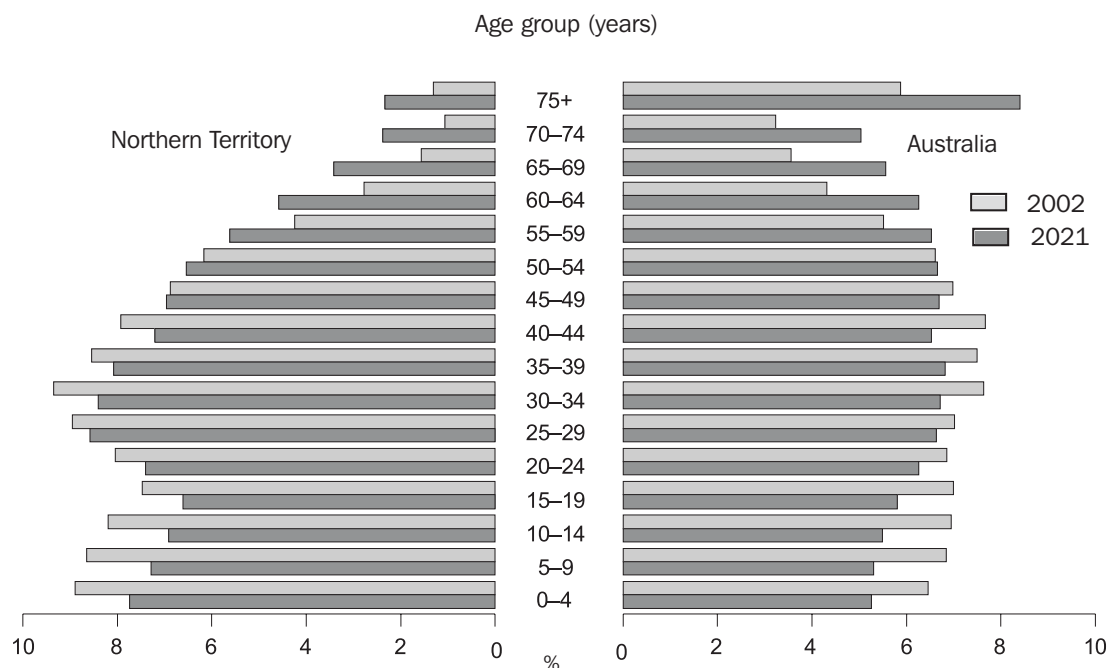
Source: Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

### Age structure

The NT population will continue to age but at a slower rate than Australia's population as a whole. The median age of the NT population is projected to increase from 29.9 years in 2002 to between 32.4 and 34.4 years in 2021. In contrast, the median age of all Australians is projected to increase more rapidly, rising from 35.9 years to between 40.4 and 42.3 years in 2021.

The proportion of the NT population aged 14 years and under is projected to decline from 25.7% in 2002 to between 19.8% and 23.8% by 2021, while the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years is expected to change from 70.4% to between 68.4% and 71.5% over the same period. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to double from 3.9% in 2002 to between 7.8% and 8.7% by 2021.

### 3.8 PROJECTED POPULATION(a), SERIES B(b)—30 June



Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no 3222.0).

#### Regional population

Using projections based on population estimates at 30 June 1999 the population of Darwin SD and Environs is projected to increase from 105,600 in 1999 to between 130,400 and 189,500 by 2021. Darwin SD and Environs is projected to experience stronger growth than the rest of the NT, resulting in the further concentration of the NT population within the cities of Darwin and Palmerston and in Litchfield Shire. It is projected that by 2021 between 57% and 61% of Territorians will be living in Darwin SD and Environs compared to 55% in 1999. For the remaining five regions, Series B (medium) projections suggest the population of Katherine Region will grow the fastest (increasing by about 29% between 1999 and 2021) while Barkly and Central Regions will grow the slowest (increasing by about 18% and 19% respectively over the same period).

Regional population  
*continued*

In Series B (medium) it is projected that the proportion of the population aged 14 years and under will decrease significantly in all six regions. Darwin Region Balance is projected to experience the greatest decline, with this age group accounting for 25% of its population in 2021 compared to 32% in 1999, followed by East Arnhem Region (26% in 2021 compared to 33% in 1999) and Barkly Region (24% in 2021 compared to 30% in 1999). The proportion of the population aged 15–64 years is expected to increase for all regions except Darwin SD and Environs where the proportion in this age group could decline from 73% in 1999 to 72% in 2021. In the other five regions the proportion of the population in this age group is projected to increase from 65–70% to 69–72%. In contrast the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to more than double in East Arnhem Region (from 2% in 1999 to 5% in 2021), double in Darwin Region Balance, Barkly and Central Regions (from 3% in 1999 to 6% in 2021) and increase significantly in Darwin SD and Environs (from 4% in 1999 to 7% in 2021). In Katherine Region the proportion in this age group is projected to increase only slightly (from 3% in 1999 to 4% in 2021).

Series B projects that in 2021 males will continue to outnumber females in all six regions but to a lesser extent than in 1999. The most significant changes to the sex ratio are projected to occur in Katherine Region, down from 121 males for every 100 females in 1999 to 111 by 2021, followed by Darwin SD and Environs (down from 114 to 107 males for every 100 females by 2021) and Barkly Region (down from 112 to 106 males for every 100 females by 2021).

### 3.9 POPULATION PROJECTIONS(a), Series B(b)—Selected years

	Age (years)											
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 years and over	Total males	Total females	Total persons
DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS												
1999	8 994	16 045	16 461	20 896	18 371	14 398	6 594	2 686	1 199	56 300	49 344	105 644
2001	8 996	16 490	17 251	21 782	18 859	15 186	7 635	2 927	1 283	58 453	51 956	110 409
2006	9 549	17 561	18 527	23 390	20 408	16 618	10 633	3 633	1 611	63 838	58 092	121 930
2011	9 991	18 429	19 893	25 070	22 215	18 246	12 816	5 033	1 897	69 457	64 133	133 590
2021	11 541	20 560	22 022	29 333	25 322	21 616	16 063	8 446	3 295	81 687	76 511	158 198
DARWIN REGION BALANCE												
1999	1 324	2 596	2 351	2 450	1 678	1 072	573	248	117	6 506	5 903	12 409
2001	1 318	2 651	2 289	2 531	1 766	1 137	584	253	129	6 604	6 054	12 658
2006	1 287	2 616	2 522	2 441	2 011	1 253	768	280	134	6 874	6 438	13 312
2011	1 273	2 524	2 694	2 419	2 176	1 392	959	385	147	7 174	6 795	13 969
2021	1 312	2 442	2 599	2 803	2 186	1 654	1 269	702	227	7 785	7 409	15 194
EAST ARNHEM REGION												
1999	1 473	2 841	2 226	2 393	2 008	1 372	547	161	81	6 804	6 298	13 102
2001	1 513	2 846	2 146	2 410	2 072	1 417	629	188	86	6 878	6 429	13 307
2006	1 386	2 992	2 241	2 469	2 211	1 558	897	216	102	7 220	6 852	14 072
2011	1 374	2 873	2 330	2 600	2 428	1 723	1 099	298	119	7 590	7 254	14 844
2021	1 470	2 793	2 316	2 950	2 720	2 005	1 410	604	176	8 372	8 072	16 444
KATHERINE REGION												
1999	1 784	3 486	2 810	3 633	2 616	1 780	761	319	175	9 494	7 870	17 364
2001	1 784	3 504	2 831	3 663	2 797	1 914	830	315	166	9 660	8 144	17 804
2006	1 805	3 496	3 104	3 589	3 177	2 260	1 027	359	156	10 152	8 821	18 973
2011	1 799	3 520	3 238	3 696	3 340	2 631	1 254	456	153	10 666	9 421	20 087
2021	2 003	3 663	3 385	4 175	3 525	3 045	1 681	771	212	11 803	10 657	22 460
BARKLY REGION												
1999	698	1 358	1 213	1 289	903	710	452	137	79	3 615	3 224	6 839
2001	643	1 392	1 202	1 300	945	732	476	145	79	3 641	3 273	6 914
2006	627	1 321	1 298	1 242	1 082	801	604	201	77	3 779	3 474	7 253
2011	616	1 276	1 344	1 280	1 125	860	724	241	100	3 906	3 660	7 566
2021	641	1 301	1 306	1 403	1 139	971	850	343	139	4 156	3 937	8 093
CENTRAL REGION												
1999	3 292	6 581	6 281	7 270	6 182	4 300	2 158	878	424	19 177	18 189	37 366
2001	3 164	6 600	6 114	7 166	6 405	4 723	2 393	874	406	19 341	18 504	37 845
2006	3 028	6 467	6 258	7 023	6 690	5 390	3 278	939	388	20 026	19 435	39 461
2011	3 042	6 302	6 384	7 152	6 973	5 783	3 922	1 282	363	20 828	20 375	41 203
2021	3 197	6 486	6 389	7 592	7 217	6 347	4 672	2 170	565	22 510	22 125	44 635
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
1999	17 565	32 907	31 342	37 931	31 758	23 632	11 085	4 429	2 075	101 896	90 828	192 724
2001	17 418	33 483	31 833	38 852	32 844	25 109	12 547	4 702	2 149	104 577	94 360	198 937
2006	17 682	34 453	33 950	40 154	35 579	27 880	17 207	5 628	2 468	111 889	103 112	215 001
2011	18 095	34 924	35 883	42 217	38 257	30 635	20 774	7 695	2 779	119 621	111 638	231 259
2021	20 164	37 245	38 017	48 256	42 109	35 638	25 945	13 036	4 614	136 313	128 711	265 024

(a) 1999 figures are base population (estimated resident population at 30 June 1999); 2001 to 2021 figures are projected populations.

(b) See Glossary.

Source: ABS data available on request, Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 to 2021 (cat. no. 3222.7).

## BIRTHS

In 2002 there were 3,724 registered births in the NT, a slight decrease from the previous year (3,822). The crude birth rate for 2002 was 18.8 births per 1,000 population, down from 19.1 in 2001 but significantly higher than the national rate of 12.8.

### 3.10 BIRTHS AND DEATHS—2002

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Australia
<b>Births</b>									
Total births	no.	1 817	319	305	418	128	730	3 724	250 988
Total Indigenous births	no.	321	273	227	278	93	347	1 539	11 488
Proportion Indigenous births(b)	%	17.7	85.6	74.4	66.5	72.7	47.5	41.3	4.6
<b>Deaths</b>									
Total deaths	no.	379	88	53	102	49	215	911	133 707
Total Indigenous deaths	no.	73	81	44	73	34	146	462	2 136
Proportion Indigenous deaths	%	19.3	92.0	83.0	71.6	69.4	67.9	50.7	1.6
Proportion of population Indigenous(c)	%	10	78	63	49	62	37	29	2

(a) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Northern Territory undefined.

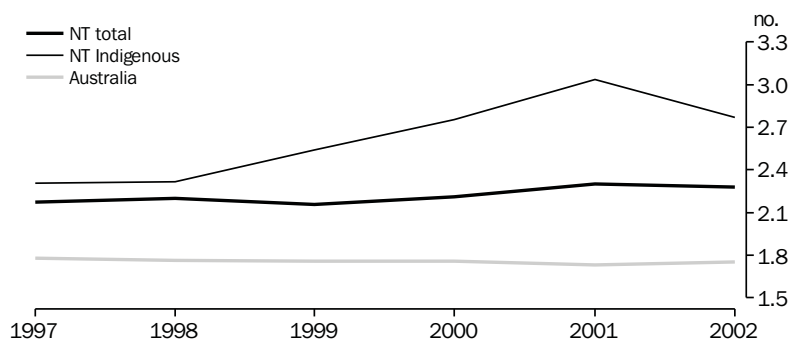
(b) Proportion based on total which includes Indigenous status not stated.

(c) Proportion based on experimental Indigenous resident population estimates at 30 June 2001.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Births, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3302.0).

In 2002 the fertility of females in the NT remained steady at an average of 2.3 babies per female, down from 2.4 in 1992. The NT total fertility rate remained higher than that in any other state or territory and well above the national rate of 1.8 babies per female. This reflects the high proportion of Indigenous persons in the NT and a higher fertility rate for Indigenous females (2.8 babies per female in 2002).

#### 3.11 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a)



(a) Per 1,000 females.

Source: *Births, 2002* (cat. no. 3301.0).

The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the NT in 2002 remained 25–29 years with 112.2 babies per 1,000 females, followed by 108.9 babies per 1,000 females aged 20–24 years and 103.7 babies for females aged 30–34 years. The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the NT remained lower than the national peak age group of 30–34 years.

The most significant differences between the age-specific fertility rates for the NT and those nationally were in the 15–19 year age group (63.8 babies per 1,000 females for the NT compared with 17.1 nationally) and the 20–24 year age group (108.9 compared with 55.5 nationally).

Indigenous births Of the 3,724 births registered in the NT in 2002, 1,539 (41.3%) were Indigenous births. This represented an increase of 22.2% in the number of births from 1997 to 2002.

Over the five year period 1997 to 2002, the peak age group for Indigenous females giving birth was 20–24 years followed by females aged 15–19 years. The fertility rate for Indigenous females aged 20–24 years increased from 133.3 babies per 1,000 females in 1997 to 176.7 in 2002 but decreased for females aged 15–19 years from 131.8 babies per 1,000 females in 1997 to 127.8 in 2002.

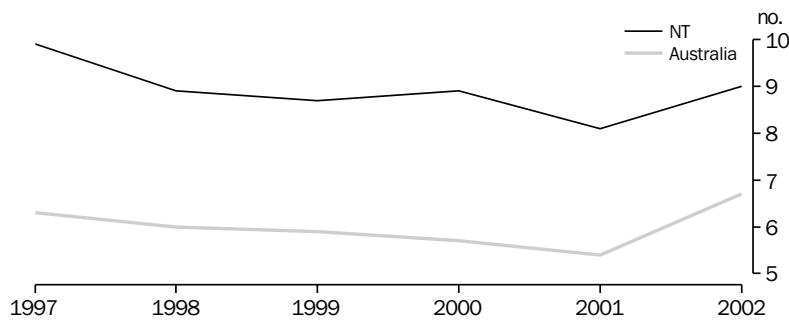
The most significant differences between the age-specific birth rates for Indigenous females and those for all females in the NT in 2002 were in the 15–19 year age group (127.8 babies per 1,000 females for Indigenous females compared with 63.8 for all females) and the 20–24 year age group (176.7 compared with 108.9).

## DEATHS

In 2002 there were 911 registered deaths of persons usually resident in the NT, up from 872 in 2001. The 2002 total comprised 562 males and 349 females, a sex ratio of 161.0 males per 100 females. The sex ratio for deaths of NT residents was again the highest of any state or territory and well above the national sex ratio of 106.3.

The crude death rate for 2002 was 4.6 deaths per 1,000 of total population, the same rate as in 1992. After standardisation for age, the death rate increased to 9.0 deaths per 1,000 of total population in 2002, which was above the national rate of 6.7. The standardised death rate for males in the NT was 10.6 per 1,000 population compared to 7.4 for females.

3.12 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Deaths per 1,000 standard population.

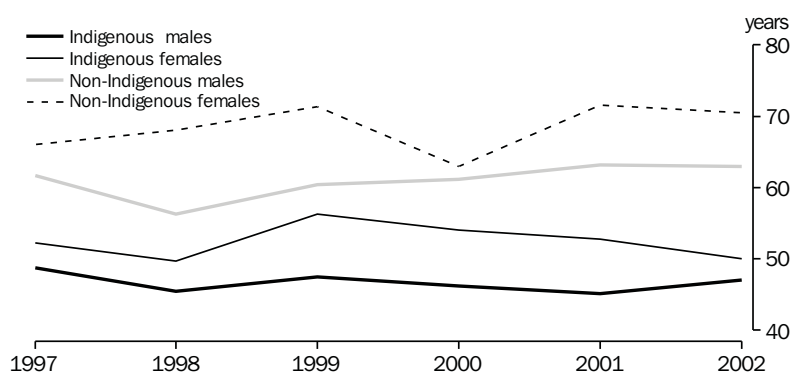
Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2002 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001); Deaths, Australia 2002 (cat. no. 3302.0).

There were 42 infant deaths registered in the NT in 2002. The infant mortality rate declined substantially from 15.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 11.3 deaths in 2002, but remained more than double the national rate of 5.0.

Indigenous deaths Of the 911 deaths registered in the NT in 2002, 462 (50.7%) were Indigenous deaths, with 129.9 Indigenous male deaths for every 100 Indigenous female deaths. Of the 42 infant deaths recorded in the NT in 2002, 24 (57.1%) were Indigenous infant deaths.

In 2002 the median age at death in the NT was 47.1 years for Indigenous males and 50.0 years for Indigenous females. These ages are considerably lower than the median age at death for the non-Indigenous NT population of 63.0 years for males and 70.5 years for females and significantly lower than for the national median age at death of 76.3 years for males and 82.2 years for females.

### 3.13 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH



Source: Deaths, Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 3302.0).

## CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Birthplace The 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed that 14.5% of the Territory's population were born overseas, compared to 15.5% in the 1996 Census. Nationally, the 2001 Census showed that 21.9% of Australians were born overseas. Persons born in England and New Zealand accounted for the highest numbers of overseas born persons residing in the NT (3.2% and 1.8% respectively), reflecting a similar pattern nationally. The NT had higher proportions of persons born in the Philippines, United States of America, East Timor, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Thailand than Australia as a whole.

The proportion of persons born overseas varied between regions with the highest in Darwin SD and Environs (18.7%) and the lowest in Darwin Region Balance (4.8%).

### 3.14 COUNTRY OF BIRTH—2001

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of Northern Territory population(c)</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Australia	79 065	12 235	11 586	16 036	5 335	32 289	157 959	77.9	72.6
Overseas born									
England	4 196	169	206	459	133	1 276	6 549	3.2	4.5
New Zealand	2 350	104	195	228	74	662	3 671	1.8	1.9
Philippines	1 372	16	45	118	22	150	1 745	0.9	0.6
United States of America	328	20	12	43	4	828	1 242	0.6	0.3
Germany	668	61	30	77	40	213	1 096	0.5	0.6
Greece	1 031	7	13	7	7	25	1 090	0.5	0.6
East Timor	992	—	—	4	—	15	1 011	0.5	0.1
Scotland	672	21	31	53	20	183	1 001	0.5	0.7
Indonesia	594	7	21	6	4	96	731	0.4	0.3
Netherlands	456	22	15	66	17	138	717	0.4	0.4
Papua New Guinea	446	17	36	32	10	85	630	0.3	0.1
Malaysia	518	8	15	40	7	38	626	0.3	0.4
Italy	402	22	6	29	10	107	579	0.3	1.2
Viet Nam	473	5	4	11	—	43	556	0.3	0.8
India	413	13	14	10	6	63	523	0.3	0.5
Thailand	383	3	11	15	9	21	442	0.2	0.1
Ireland	234	5	20	22	6	69	364	0.2	0.3
South Africa	201	14	21	24	11	74	352	0.2	0.4
China(d)	317	3	—	9	3	19	351	0.2	0.8
Overseas born, all other countries	4 341	134	256	216	95	942	6 067	3.0	7.3
<i>Total overseas born</i>	<i>20 387</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>951</i>	<i>1 469</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>5 047</i>	<i>29 343</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Not stated(e)	9 298	656	548	1 229	498	2 856	15 416	7.6	5.5
<b>Total population</b>	<b>108 750</b>	<b>13 542</b>	<b>13 085</b>	<b>18 734</b>	<b>6 311</b>	<b>40 192</b>	<b>202 718</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

(c) Proportions based on total population which includes not stated category.

(d) Excludes Taiwan Province and Special Autonomous Regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

(e) Includes inadequately described and at sea.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**Language** The 2001 Census showed that English was the main language spoken at home for 68.9% of all persons in the NT, compared with 80.0% nationally. Of all persons in the NT who spoke a language other than English at home, more than two-thirds (68.5%) spoke an Australian Indigenous language. The next most common languages spoken at home were Greek (6.2% of all persons who spoke a language other than English at home) and Tagalog (Filipino) (2.6%). In contrast, the most common languages spoken at home other than English for Australia as a whole were Italian (12.5%), Greek (9.3%) and Cantonese (8.0%).

### 3.15 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(a)—2001

							Northern Territory(b)		
	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region			Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
English	86 276	4 726	4 799	12 384	3 482	26 415	139 711	68.9	80.0
Other languages									
Australian Indigenous languages									
Australian Indigenous languages nfd	472	1 670	1 156	871	451	889	5 509	2.7	0.1
Northern Aboriginal	522	5 612	5 571	376	26	11	12 118	6.0	0.1
Central Aboriginal	159	90	16	1 282	1 583	8 109	11 242	5.5	0.1
Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal	—	—	46	—	—	3	49	—	—
Torres Strait Island	31	3	—	3	—	—	37	—	—
West Coast Aboriginal	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Eastern Aboriginal	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Australian Creoles	66	160	378	1 694	4	3	2 305	1.1	—
Total Australian Indigenous Languages	1 259	7 535	7 167	4 226	2 064	9 015	31 269	15.4	0.3
Greek	2 713	9	20	9	13	52	2 819	1.4	1.4
Tagalog (Filipino)	940	9	29	83	12	98	1 190	0.6	0.4
Italian	697	36	18	35	9	173	983	0.5	1.9
Cantonese	743	7	3	20	6	45	824	0.4	1.2
German	483	51	18	62	25	155	800	0.4	0.4
Vietnamese	612	5	4	8	—	56	703	0.3	0.9
Indonesian	610	8	20	8	—	19	671	0.3	0.2
Hakka	611	—	—	—	3	3	617	0.3	—
Portuguese	474	—	3	—	—	21	498	0.2	0.1
Mandarin	374	3	—	6	—	36	422	0.2	0.7
Thai	349	3	8	19	3	11	393	0.2	0.1
Netherlandic	208	9	9	29	6	57	321	0.2	0.2
French	216	15	6	12	3	51	312	0.2	0.2
Spanish	224	—	17	10	3	29	288	0.1	0.5
Other	2 561	76	177	120	48	498	3 516	1.7	6.4
Total other languages	13 074	7 766	7 499	4 647	2 195	10 319	45 626	22.5	15.1
Language spoken not stated/inadequately described	9 410	1 044	780	1 709	629	3 472	17 385	8.6	4.9
<b>Total population</b>	<b>108 760</b>	<b>13 536</b>	<b>13 078</b>	<b>18 740</b>	<b>6 306</b>	<b>40 206</b>	<b>202 722</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

**Household composition** The 2001 Census showed that the average size of NT households was 3.0 persons, compared with an average of 2.6 for all Australian households but down from 3.2 persons at the 1996 Census. By region the average size of households ranged from a high of 4.5 persons in East Arnhem Region to a low of 2.7 persons in Darwin SD and Environs.

### 3.16 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Proportion of NT households	Proportion of Aust. households
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Type of household									
Family household									
One family household	24 489	1 353	1 534	2 782	855	6 945	37 958	58.3	67.8
Two family household	377	301	284	236	100	399	1 697	2.6	0.9
Three family household	14	141	223	93	35	127	633	1.0	—
Total family household	24 880	1 795	2 041	3 111	990	7 471	40 288	61.9	68.8
Lone person household	7 592	462	388	846	280	2 515	12 083	18.6	22.9
Group household	1 936	64	33	152	47	546	2 778	4.3	3.7
Visitor only	2 686	1 076	114	1 125	379	1 442	6 822	10.5	2.0
Other not classifiable(b)	1 975	144	101	206	140	520	3 086	4.7	2.6
Total	39 069	3 541	2 677	5 440	1 836	12 494	65 057	100.0	100.0
Average household size	2.7	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	—	—

(a) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

(b) Includes those households that contained only persons aged under 15 years, households which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the census but were normally occupied and households which could not be classified elsewhere due to insufficient information being provided on the census form.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Family households were the most common type of households in 2001, accounting for 61.9% of all NT households, followed by lone person households (18.6%). East Arnhem Region had the highest proportion of family households (76.2%) while Darwin SD and Environs and Central Region had the highest proportions of lone person households (19.4% and 20.1% respectively) and group households (5.0% and 4.4% respectively).

**Family type** The 2001 Census showed that 49.0% of families in the NT were couple families with children, a decrease from 52.1% in 1996. This reflects a national trend where couple families with children have decreased from 49.6% of all families in 1996 to 47.0% of all families in 2001. In contrast, couple families without children in the NT increased to 31.4% of all families in 2001 from 28.6% in 1996, again reflecting the national trend where couple families without children increased to 35.7% in 2001 from 34.1% in 1996. East Arnhem Region recorded the highest proportion of couple families with children (55.1% of all families in that region) while Darwin SD and Environs recorded the highest proportion of couple families without children (33.7%).

The proportion of one-parent families in the NT increased slightly to 17.8% of total families in 2001 from 17.5% of total families in 1996. Nationally, one-parent families represented 15.4% of total families in 2001 compared to 14.5% of total families in 1996. Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region recorded the highest proportions of one-parent families (20.9% and 20.8% respectively) while Katherine Region recorded the lowest (16.8%).

### 3.17 FAMILY TYPE(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT families	Proportion of Aust. families
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Couple family with									
children under 15 years	7 608	828	988	1 338	401	2 717	13 880	32.1	25.3
children under 15 years & non-dependent children	440	180	187	148	57	298	1 310	3.0	1.7
dependent students (15–24 years)	734	15	56	43	14	145	1 005	2.3	3.6
dependent students (15–24 years) & non-dependent children	409	14	20	21	5	82	551	1.3	2.3
children under 15 years & dependent students	1 126	60	93	115	36	300	1 730	4.0	4.8
children under 15 years & dependent students & non-dependent children	186	34	42	31	12	73	378	0.9	0.9
non-dependent children	1 553	82	141	153	49	371	2 349	5.4	8.4
<i>Total</i>	12 056	1 213	1 527	1 849	574	3 986	21 203	49.0	47.0
Couple family without children	8 523	610	624	1 018	318	2 481	13 574	31.4	35.7
One-parent family with									
children under 15 years	2 434	293	321	364	134	890	4 436	10.3	7.1
children under 15 years & non-dependent children	200	86	111	68	22	151	638	1.5	0.6
dependent students (15–24 years)	309	3	9	19	11	63	418	1.0	1.3
dependent students (15–24 years) & non-dependent children	108	7	3	7	3	19	143	0.3	0.5
children under 15 years & dependent students	300	19	22	30	10	70	451	1.0	1.1
children under 15 years & dependent students & non-dependent children	38	12	17	11	4	17	99	0.2	0.2
non-dependent children	909	77	93	93	45	284	1 501	3.5	4.7
<i>Total</i>	4 298	497	576	592	229	1 494	7 686	17.8	15.4
Other family	408	58	44	74	41	163	788	1.8	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 285</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>2 771</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>8 124</b>	<b>43 251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes same sex couple families.

(b) Includes Off-shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.



## CHAPTER 4

## EMPLOYMENT

### THE LABOUR FORCE

The labour force is comprised of persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. It does not include people who are not looking for work, such as retirees and persons engaged in home duties.

At December 2003 the Northern Territory (NT) labour force totalled 101,900 persons, comprising 96,900 employed persons and 5,000 unemployed persons. In the 10 years to December 2003 the NT labour force grew faster than the labour force nationally, increasing 27.2% compared to 16.5%.

#### 4.1 LABOUR FORCE—TREND

	<i>Employed persons</i>	<i>Unemployed persons</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	'000	'000	%	%
Dec 1993	74.4	5.7	7.1	66.8
Dec 1994	84.4	6.9	7.6	74.3
Dec 1995	85.5	6.3	6.8	71.5
Dec 1996	85.4	4.7	5.2	68.7
Dec 1997	90.8	4.3	4.5	70.8
Dec 1998	95.1	3.7	3.8	72.3
Dec 1999	92.1	4.1	4.3	68.9
Dec 2000	93.2	5.3	5.4	69.6
Dec 2001	97.3	8.1	7.7	74.0
Dec 2002	99.0	5.8	5.6	73.3
Dec 2003(a)	96.9	5.0	4.9	71.1

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

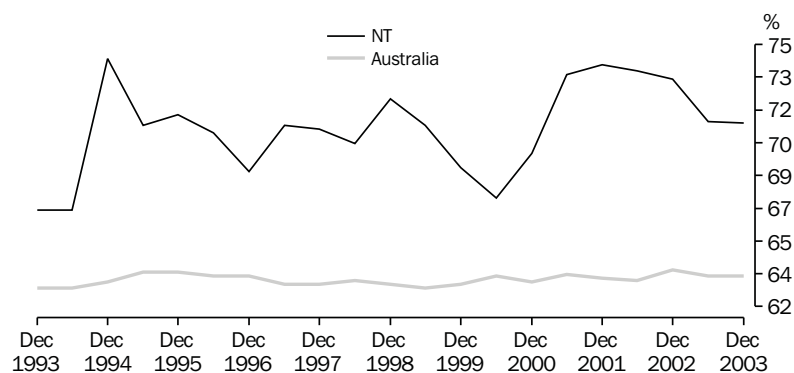
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, March 2004* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

#### Participation in labour force

At December 2003, 71.1% of persons in the NT aged 15 years and over were either employed or unemployed, down from 73.3% at December 2002. This reflected a decline in both the number of employed persons and the number of unemployed persons.

Between December 1993 and December 2003 the NT labour force participation rate fluctuated between 66.8% and 74.3% but was consistently higher than the national participation rate which remained relatively stable at between 62.9% and 63.8%.

#### 4.2 PARTICIPATION RATE: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, March 2004 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

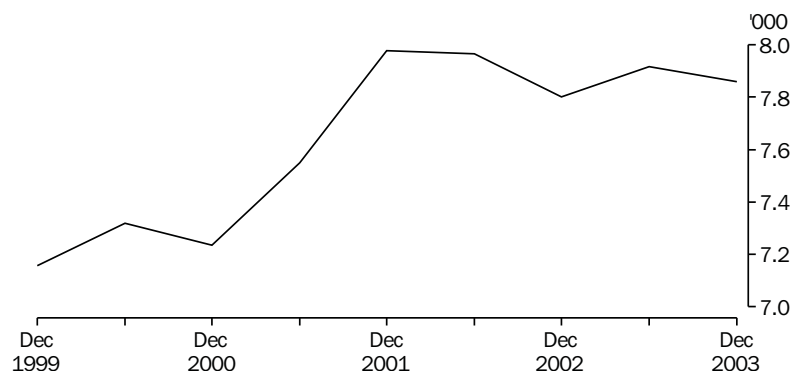
#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

Trend estimates show that at December 2003 there were 96,900 employed persons in the NT, 2,100 fewer than the number employed at December 2002 and 400 fewer than the number employed at December 2001. Between December 1993 and December 2003 the number of employed persons in the NT increased by 22,500, an increase of 30.2%. Over the same 10 year period the total number of persons employed in Australia increased by 22.5%.

#### CDEP

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme, which until 2004 was administered by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS), provides much of the Indigenous employment in the Territory. Under the scheme, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people voluntarily forego their individual entitlement to unemployment benefits and take part in community development initiatives in return for wages equivalent to their foregone benefit. Participants are considered to be employed and so the program has a significant influence on NT labour force estimates. At December 2003 there were 7,859 CDEP participants in the NT, a similar number to that at the same time a year before (7,801).

#### 4.3 CDEP PARTICIPANTS

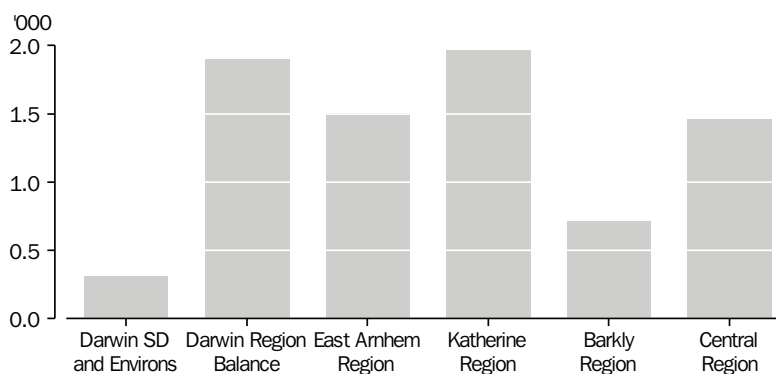


Source: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services.

CDEP *continued*

Katherine Region and Darwin Region Balance had the highest numbers of participants employed under the CDEP scheme at December 2003 (1,962 and 1,897 respectively) while Darwin SD and Environs had the smallest number of participants (314).

4.4 CDEP PARTICIPANTS—December 2003

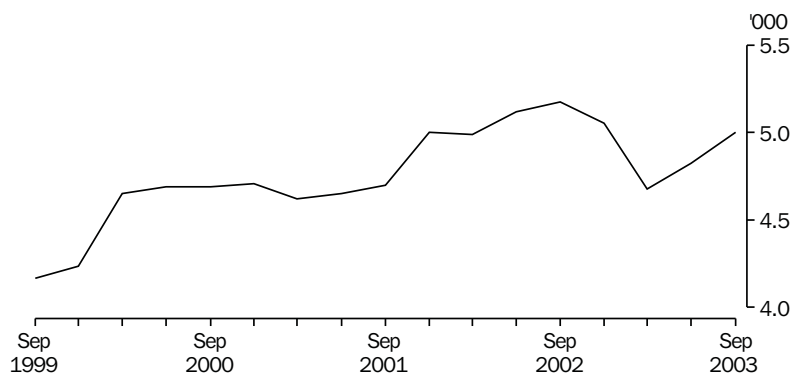


Source: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services.

Defence force personnel

Permanent defence force personnel are not included in labour force estimates, however changes in defence personnel numbers can have a significant effect on the NT economy. The number of permanent defence force personnel in the NT at September 2003 was 5,001, an increase on the previous quarter (4,800) but lower than the number for the September quarter 2002 (5,200).

4.5 PERMANENT DEFENCE FORCE PERSONNEL



Source: Department of Defence.

Employment by industry

Data from the 2001 Census, which includes defence force personnel, shows that 17.7% of employed persons in NT were employed in government administration and defence, compared with 4.5% nationally. Government administration and defence accounted for the highest proportion of employed persons across all NT regions, with the exception of Central Region where retail trade accounted for the highest proportion of employed persons. Nationally, 12.2% of employed persons were employed in the manufacturing sector, compared with 4.5% in the NT.

#### 4.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY(a)—2001

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Australia
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	%	2.1	4.4	0.7	7.6	16.3	2.6	3.1	4.0
Mining	%	0.9	8.2	14.2	2.4	1.3	2.2	2.4	0.9
Manufacturing	%	5.2	2.1	8.0	2.0	1.6	3.6	4.5	12.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	%	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
Construction	%	6.4	3.5	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.7
Wholesale trade	%	4.4	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.0	3.1	3.6	5.3
Retail trade	%	13.4	6.0	6.9	9.2	8.6	12.3	11.9	14.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	%	5.3	8.0	3.7	5.3	5.1	9.1	6.0	4.9
Transport and storage	%	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.2	6.6	5.3	4.3
Communication services	%	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.8
Finance and insurance	%	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.8
Property and business services	%	10.4	3.3	4.2	5.0	4.5	7.3	8.5	11.1
Government administration and defence	%	15.4	30.7	22.8	28.2	20.4	11.3	17.7	4.5
Education	%	7.9	8.3	9.1	6.9	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.2
Health and community services	%	8.3	7.6	8.7	9.2	9.4	11.2	8.8	9.7
Cultural and recreational services	%	3.1	3.0	0.9	1.5	1.1	4.1	2.9	2.4
Personal and other services	%	4.5	4.3	5.3	4.5	6.9	5.9	4.8	3.6
Non-classifiable economic units	%	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Not stated	%	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Proportions based on total employed population which includes not stated category.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**Employment by occupation** Data from the 2001 Census shows that the NT Indigenous population was under-represented in most occupation groups, especially the high skilled occupations such as managers, professionals and tradespersons, but over-represented in the relatively lower-skilled occupations. In particular, the labourers and related workers occupation group accounted for 35.0% of Indigenous employed persons, compared with 10.0% of all NT employed persons and 8.6% nationally.

#### 4.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION(a)—2001

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total NT(b)	Australia	Total Indigenous NT(b)
Managers and administrators	%	9.0	7.5	5.1	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.3	9.2	2.9
Professionals	%	17.7	16.0	17.0	14.2	13.8	18.7	17.3	18.2	10.5
Associate professionals	%	14.9	10.7	9.8	11.2	11.8	13.6	14.0	11.8	8.4
Tradespersons and related workers	%	14.1	8.6	14.4	14.5	11.4	11.3	13.6	12.3	5.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	%	3.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.7	1.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	%	16.6	14.0	11.1	13.1	12.1	17.1	15.7	16.5	15.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	%	7.1	7.3	12.2	7.3	5.8	6.4	7.3	8.1	6.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	%	8.7	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.2	9.2	8.1	9.5	6.0
Labourers and related workers	%	6.4	22.1	19.2	20.1	24.7	10.2	10.0	8.6	35.0
<b>Total all occupations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Proportions based on total employed population which includes not stated and inadequately described categories.

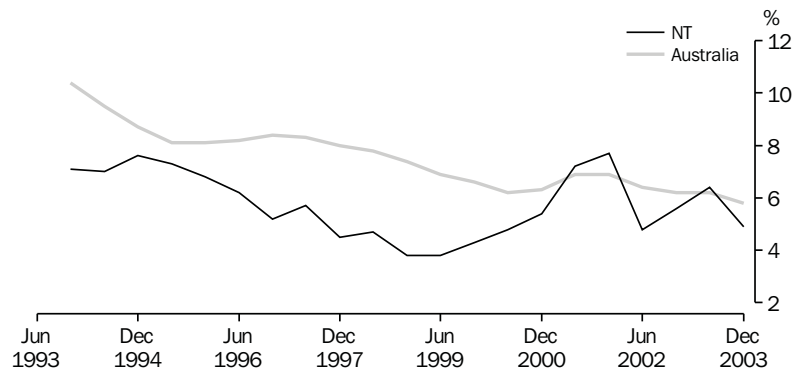
(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

#### UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

At December 2003 the NT unemployment rate (trend estimate) was 4.9%, a decline of 0.7 percentage points since December 2002. For much of the 1990s the NT's unemployment rate was significantly lower than the national rate. However, since December 1998 the NT unemployment rate has moved closer to the national rate.

##### 4.8 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, March 2004 (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

## REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE

Both the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produce labour force, employment and unemployment estimates, but because different methodologies are used to obtain these estimates, they are not directly comparable. (Refer to the Glossary for more information about how DEWR produces its estimates.) At December 2003, DEWR estimated 62.1% of the NT's labour force resided in Darwin SD and Environs, followed by the Central Region with 19.0%. The size of the labour force declined in each region over the 12 month period to December 2003, with the greatest declines occurring in Darwin Region Balance (down 9.8%), East Arnhem Region (down 7.7%) and Katherine Region (down 7.4%). Although the labour force in Darwin SD and Environs declined by only 23 people overall, significant changes in the labour force were recorded for some areas within this region. In particular, a significant decrease in the labour force in Darwin City SSD (down 3,827 people) was matched by a corresponding increase in the labour force in the Palmerston and Litchfield SSDs (up a combined total of 3,812 people).

DEWR estimates show that between December 2002 and December 2003 the rate of unemployment fell for all regions except Barkly Region which increased from 5.4% to 6.4%. The highest rate of unemployment was again recorded for Darwin Region Balance (12.1% at December 2003), with Darwin SD and Environs continuing to record the lowest rate (3.1%).

#### 4.9 LABOUR FORCE—December quarter

Areas	Unemployed persons		Unemployment rate		Labour force	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	no.	no.	%	%	no.	no.
Darwin SD and Environs						
Darwin City SSD	1 374	1 214	3.1	2.9	44 988	41 161
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	356	322	4.0	2.7	8 851	11 896
Litchfield Shire SSD	486	384	5.6	4.1	8 610	9 377
Finniss SSD(a)	82	69	9.4	8.0	868	860
<i>Total</i>	2 298	1 989	3.6	3.1	63 317	63 294
Darwin Region Balance						
Tiwi Islands (CGC)(a)	119	103	12.9	12.9	926	798
Jabiru (T)(a)	18	9	2.1	1.2	847	763
South Alligator(a)	29	27	9.3	8.0	313	339
West Arnhem	228	198	16.5	16.9	1 378	1 169
Daly	173	156	16.4	15.4	1 058	1 010
<i>Total</i>	567	493	12.5	12.1	4 522	4 079
East Arnhem Region						
East Arnhem - Bal	271	232	14.2	13.0	1 908	1 789
Groote Eylandt(a)	107	90	11.1	9.8	966	916
Nhulunbuy	82	68	3.2	2.9	2 573	2 320
<i>Total</i>	460	390	8.4	7.8	5 447	5 025
Katherine Region						
Elsey - Bal(a)	108	81	11.4	9.0	945	901
Gulf	120	109	10.5	8.9	1 143	1 223
Katherine (T)	235	238	4.3	4.8	5 448	4 915
Victoria(a)	135	105	12.3	10.9	1 102	962
<i>Total</i>	598	533	6.9	6.7	8 638	8 001
Barkly Region						
Tableland(a)	28	28	5.2	5.3	536	532
Tennant Creek (T)	55	73	4.1	5.7	1 332	1 290
Tennant Creek - Bal	42	43	9.3	9.9	450	436
<i>Total</i>	125	144	5.4	6.4	2 318	2 258
Central Region						
Alice Springs (T)	768	651	4.7	4.2	16 190	15 523
Petermann	302	234	19.9	15.2	1 516	1 541
Sandover - Bal(a)	174	173	19.1	18.9	913	914
Tanami	409	300	24.3	22.0	1 684	1 366
<i>Total</i>	1 653	1 358	8.1	7.0	20 303	19 344
<b>Northern Territory</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>4 907</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>105 300</b>	<b>102 001</b>

(a) Due to the small size of the labour force particular care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

Source: *Small Area Labour Markets, December Quarter 2003, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).*

#### EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings At November 2003 the average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adults in the NT was \$925, 1.5% below the national average of \$940. The NT average was the fifth highest of all states and territories, behind ACT (\$1,070), NSW (\$977), Vic. (\$949) and WA (\$941) but above Tas. (\$835), SA (\$867) and Qld (\$881). Over the period 1998 to 2003 average weekly earnings in the NT increased by 23.7% (\$177) while nationally the increase was 26.8% (\$199).

#### 4.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

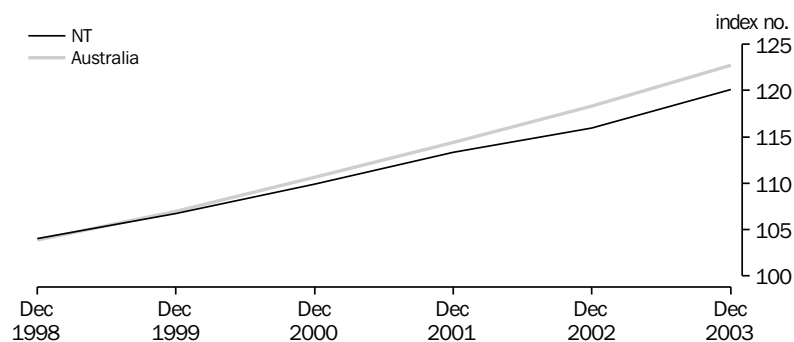
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MALES						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	795	827	862	890	922	977
Full-time adults — total earnings	845	876	909	933	982	1 036
<i>All males — total earnings</i>	675	704	761	781	814	824
FEMALES						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	688	712	738	745	794	855
Full-time adults — total earnings	703	730	757	758	811	871
<i>All females — total earnings</i>	543	528	567	582	598	617
PERSONS						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	748	778	810	827	865	925
Full-time adults — total earnings	783	814	846	858	907	966
<i>All persons — total earnings</i>	611	619	669	682	703	721

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, November 2003* (cat. no. 6302.0).

**Wage costs** The Wage Cost Index (WCI) is a price index which measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. Changes in wages and salaries resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are excluded from the WCI movements.

From December 2002 to December 2003, the index for total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for NT wage and salary earners increased by 3.5%, compared with a 3.7% increase nationally. The index increased by 5.0% for NT wage and salary earners in the public sector (4.8% nationally), and by 2.3% in the private sector (3.3% nationally).

#### 4.11 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES INDEX(a): Original



(a) Reference base of each index: September quarter 1997=100.0

Source: *Wage Cost Index, December 2003* (cat. no. 6345.0).

## CHAPTER 5

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

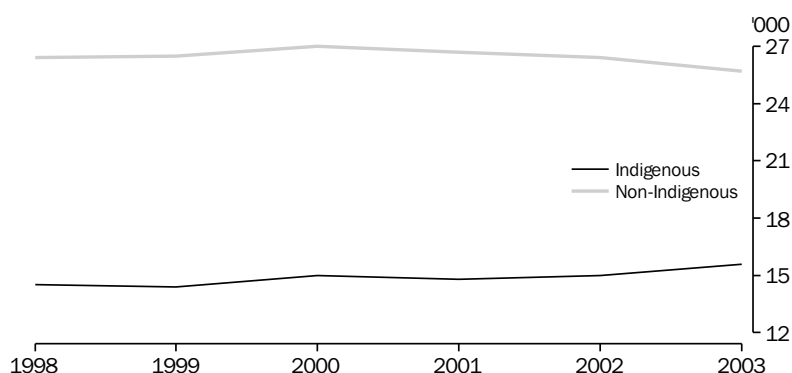
**Schools** At August 2003 there were 151 government and 33 non-government primary and secondary schools in the Northern Territory, 35% of which were in Darwin SD and Environs. Central Region had 26% of NT schools with 8% in both the East Arnhem and Barkly regions. Katherine Region and Darwin Region Balance accounted for the remainder (14% and 10% respectively).

**Students** There were 37,849 primary and secondary students, excluding primary special students, enrolled in the NT at August 2003. The number of primary school students increased by 1.5% (366 students) from August 2002 while the number of secondary students increased by 1.9% (239 students). There were 3,480 children enrolled in preschool, representing a decrease of 55 students from 2002.

Of all NT students, excluding primary special students, 8.4% were enrolled in preschool, 61.1% in primary school, and 30.4% in secondary school. During the five years to 2003, the total number of students in the NT increased by 0.6% compared to a 3.7% increase nationally.

**Indigenous students** At August 2003 there were 15,631 Indigenous students, excluding primary special students, enrolled in the NT, representing 37.8% of all students. Indigenous students comprised 44.0% of all preschool enrolments, 38.7% of primary school enrolments and 34.3% of secondary school enrolments. During the five years to 2003 Indigenous student enrolments increased by 7.9% while non-Indigenous enrolments declined by 2.6%.

#### 5.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENT ENROLMENTS



Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

**Teachers** There were 3,288 teaching staff in NT schools (including preschools) in 2003. Between August 2002 and August 2003 there was an increase of 11 non-government teaching staff and a reduction of 15 government school teachers, resulting in an overall decrease of four teachers in the NT.

## 5.2 EDUCATION—August 2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
Schools							
Government	46	15	13	24	14	39	<b>151</b>
Non-government	18	4	1	1	—	9	<b>33</b>
Student enrolment(a) by sector							
Government							
Total	17 703	1 730	3 005	3 744	1 183	5 191	<b>32 556</b>
FTE(a)	17 236	1 730	3 004	3 744	1 176	5 179	<b>32 069</b>
Non-government							
Total	4 924	704	99	294	—	2 752	<b>8 773</b>
FTE(a)	4 923	704	99	294	—	2 748	<b>8 768</b>
Total enrolments(b)							
Total	22 627	2 434	3 104	4 038	1 183	7 943	<b>41 329</b>
FTE(a)	22 159	2 434	3 103	4 038	1 176	7 927	<b>40 837</b>
Teaching staff(a)							
Government							
Total(a)	1 226	173	281	294	115	445	<b>2 534</b>
FTE(a)	1 171	148	257	277	101	414	<b>2 368</b>
Non-government							
Total(a)	400	87	6	20	—	241	<b>754</b>
FTE(a)	343	74	5	19	—	218	<b>659</b>
Total teaching staff							
Total(a)	1 626	260	287	314	115	686	<b>3 288</b>
FTE(a)	1 514	222	262	296	101	632	<b>3 027</b>
Student enrolment(a) by level(a)							
Preschool							
Indigenous	232	297	309	287	111	294	<b>1 530</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 317	34	64	155	21	359	<b>1 950</b>
Total	1 549	331	373	442	132	653	<b>3 480</b>
Transition–Year 7							
Indigenous	2 265	1 599	1 358	1 539	672	2 358	<b>9 791</b>
Non-Indigenous	10 755	158	658	1 148	153	2 607	<b>15 479</b>
Total	13 020	1 757	2 016	2 687	825	4 965	<b>25 270</b>
Primary Special							
Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	<b>na</b>
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	<b>na</b>
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	<b>na</b>
Year 8–10							
Indigenous	881	145	119	275	112	263	<b>1 795</b>
Non-Indigenous	3 662	30	154	272	61	838	<b>5 017</b>
Total	4 543	175	273	547	173	1 101	<b>6 812</b>
Year 11–12							
Indigenous	609	29	18	53	10	103	<b>822</b>
Non-Indigenous	2 287	—	64	127	28	491	<b>2 997</b>
Total	2 896	29	82	180	38	594	<b>3 819</b>
Ungraded Secondary							
Indigenous	385	138	347	171	5	547	<b>1 593</b>
Non-Indigenous	53	2	—	—	—	6	<b>61</b>
Total	438	140	347	171	5	553	<b>1 654</b>
Secondary Special							
Indigenous	59	1	5	7	6	22	<b>100</b>
Non-Indigenous	122	1	8	4	4	55	<b>194</b>
Total	181	2	13	11	10	77	<b>294</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Excludes Primary Special student enrolments.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

At 31 March 2003, 1,711 students were enrolled in higher education at the Northern Territory University (NTU), now named Charles Darwin University. Of these, 65.8% were female and 5.2% identified as being Indigenous. Almost all Indigenous students were from either Darwin SD and Environs (86.5%) or Central Region (11.2%). Indigenous student enrolments fell to 89 in 2003, a decrease of 15.2% from the previous year.

### 5.3 ENROLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, Northern Territory University(a)—2003

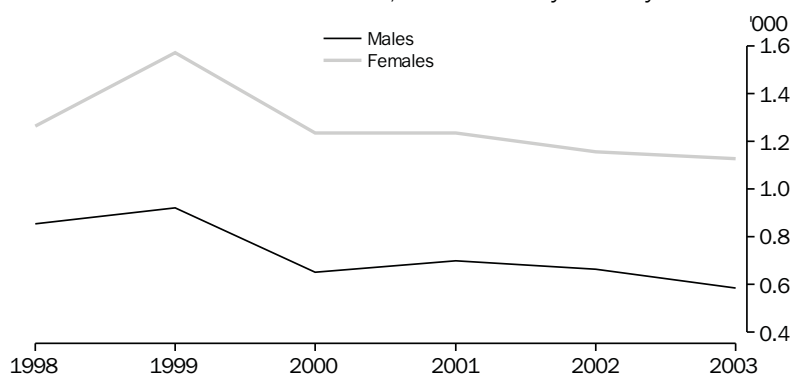
	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Enrolments							
Indigenous	77	—	—	1	1	10	<b>89</b>
Non-Indigenous	1 415	3	15	54	11	115	<b>1 613</b>
Unknown	8	—	—	—	—	1	<b>9</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1 711</b>
Enrolments							
Males	524	—	4	16	5	36	<b>585</b>
Females	976	3	11	39	7	90	<b>1 126</b>
<i>Persons</i>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1 711</b>

(a) Enrolments by address on enrolment form.

Source: Northern Territory University.

Between March 2002 and March 2003 enrolments decreased by 5.9% with male student enrolments decreasing at a faster rate than female student enrolments (down 11.8% and 2.6% respectively). In the five years to 2003, NTU enrolments decreased by 19.3% with a higher percentage decrease in male student enrolments (down 31.7%) than female student enrolments (down 11.0%).

### 5.4 HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS, Northern Territory University



Source: Northern Territory University.

# VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VET)

In 2002 there were 27,096 clients registered through the Vocational Education and Training (VET) program in the NT, which includes apprenticeships and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programs. This represented an increase of 8.6% from 2001.

## 5.5 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a)—2002

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory(b)</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Clients by sex							
Males	4 797	2 197	846	1 643	500	2 946	<b>14 442</b>
Females	4 057	1 794	761	1 037	403	3 065	<b>12 243</b>
Unknown	17	24	—	2	2	10	<b>411</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>8 871</i>	<i>4 015</i>	<i>1 607</i>	<i>2 682</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>6 021</i>	<b>27 096</b>
Clients by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	1 459	2 609	703	1 628	546	2 882	<b>10 809</b>
Non-Indigenous	7 006	1 307	869	916	341	2 997	<b>14 956</b>
Unknown	406	99	35	138	18	142	<b>1 331</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>8 871</i>	<i>4 015</i>	<i>1 607</i>	<i>2 682</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>6 021</i>	<b>27 096</b>
Enrolments by sex							
Males	4 739	1 873	807	1 598	368	3 041	<b>13 506</b>
Females	4 602	1 766	773	911	345	3 640	<b>13 042</b>
Unknown	9	7	—	2	2	12	<b>158</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 350</i>	<i>3 646</i>	<i>1 580</i>	<i>2 511</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>6 693</i>	<b>26 706</b>
Enrolments by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	1 597	2 301	611	1 452	420	3 094	<b>10 122</b>
Non-Indigenous	7 423	1 280	951	917	280	3 469	<b>15 663</b>
Unknown	330	65	18	142	15	130	<b>921</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 350</i>	<i>3 646</i>	<i>1 580</i>	<i>2 511</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>6 693</i>	<b>26 706</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes clients/enrolments from interstate, overseas and location unknown.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training.

VET enrolments increased by 4.0% from 25,668 in 2001 to 26,706 in 2002 with Indigenous enrolments increasing at more than twice the rate of non-Indigenous enrolments (up 9.6% and 3.9% respectively). By 2002 Indigenous enrolments accounted for 37.9% of all VET enrolments, up from 36.0% in 2001.

Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest proportion of Indigenous VET enrolments (63.1% of all enrolments in the region) followed by Barkly Region with 58.7% and Katherine Region with 57.8%. In contrast, only 17.1% of all VET enrolments in Darwin SD and Environs were Indigenous enrolments. Of all VET enrolments, 50.6% were male and 48.8% were female (the sex of the remainder was recorded as unknown).

## CHAPTER 6

## PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between March quarter 2003 and March quarter 2004 the Consumer Price Index for Darwin rose 1.1% compared to a rise of 2.0% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The greatest increases for Darwin were recorded for health (up 7.2%), alcohol and tobacco (up 4.2%) and education (up 3.5%). The indexes for transportation and recreation decreased over the same period by 3.2% and 4.1% respectively.

During the five years to March quarter 2004 the Darwin index increased by 13.8% compared with a weighted average increase of 18.3% for the eight capital cities. Over this period the largest increases for Darwin were in miscellaneous (up 31.8%), alcohol and tobacco (up 30.0%) and health (up 24.7%).

#### 6.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX GROUPS(a)—March quarter index numbers

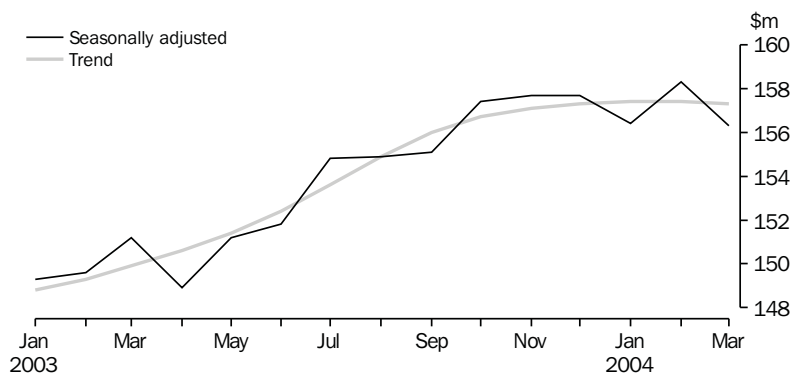
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Food	125.6	127.4	134.8	140.3	144.5	149.1
Alcohol and tobacco	162.1	169.6	186.8	194.3	202.3	210.8
Clothing and footwear	103.7	101.1	103.6	106.3	103.8	106.8
Housing	116.0	117.5	123.3	124.2	128.6	131.9
Household furnishings, supplies and services	105.3	106.8	110.6	110.7	110.8	111.2
Health	144.7	147.7	154.9	157.7	168.4	180.5
Transportation	119.1	126.2	131.9	135.6	141.6	137.1
Communication	95.0	91.1	97.1	97.8	100.8	101.8
Recreation	110.5	108.3	110.2	112.8	112.3	107.7
Education	148.1	153.1	157.2	159.5	161.4	167.0
Miscellaneous	134.1	145.8	159.0	164.2	172.8	176.8
<b>All groups — Darwin</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>139.0</b>
Weighted average of eight capital cities	121.8	125.2	132.7	136.6	141.3	144.1

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, March 2004 (cat. no. 6401.0).

### RETAIL TURNOVER

For the month of March 2004 seasonally adjusted retail turnover in the Northern Territory was \$156.3m, an increase of \$5.1m (3.4%) from March 2003. Food retailing was the largest contributor to seasonally adjusted total NT retail turnover in March 2004 (\$76.0m), followed by hospitality and services (\$23.7m) and household good retailing (\$20.4m).

#### 6.2 RETAIL TURNOVER



Source: Retail Trade, Australia, March 2004 (cat. no. 8501.0).

Grocery price survey     In response to a recommendation of the 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Northern Territory Food Prices, NT Treasury implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across the NT. The basket comprises 132 items including food (except takeaway), household supplies and personal care products, and is weighted to reflect typical weekly household purchasing patterns. The survey is conducted on a six-monthly basis at 14 supermarkets in Darwin, one in Katherine, three in Alice Springs, one in Yulara and one in Nhulunbuy. To allow comparison to be made with urban areas of similar size to Darwin and Alice Springs the survey includes six supermarkets in Queensland, four in Cairns and two in Mount Isa.

At December 2003 the town with the lowest average price for the basket of goods was Alice Springs (\$159.40), while the highest priced basket was in Yulara at \$211.62. From December 2002 to December 2003 the average price for the basket of goods increased in all of the supermarkets surveyed in the NT. The average price in Katherine showed the greatest increase over the period (up 7.5%), followed by Yulara (up 4.4%), Nhulunbuy (up 4.0%) and Darwin (up 3.5%). In Alice Springs the average price of the basket increased by 2.1% over the same period.

### 6.3 GROCERY PRICE SURVEY

Location	December 2000		December 2001		December 2002		December 2003(a)	
	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking
<b>Darwin</b>								
Bi-Lo								
Casuarina	149.30	11	161.78	20	160.81	18	162.56	6
Northlakes	148.88	10	159.42	11	160.82	19	162.63	7
Coles								
City	na	na	na	na	na	na	170.33	21
Casuarina	152.56	13	155.80	1	159.33	7	167.02	17
Karama	153.34	18	158.26	7	157.58	3	167.62	19
Palmerston	153.02	16	159.38	10	160.12	15	166.69	15
Woolworths								
City (Smith St)	154.71	20	161.65	18	161.45	21	165.23	11
City (Cavenagh St)	na	na	160.19	14	160.95	20	170.99	22
Nightcliff	151.88	12	159.77	12	160.46	16	166.98	16
Casuarina	152.87	15	159.97	13	160.78	17	165.16	10
Leanyer	153.48	19	160.30	15	159.63	8	166.24	14
Palmerston	152.85	14	163.50	21	159.92	11	161.06	4
Coolalinga	na	na	na	na	163.51	22	164.54	8
Humpty Doo	na	na	161.02	17	160.05	14	167.69	20
Darwin average	152.29	—	160.09	—	160.42	—	166.05	—
<b>Nhulunbuy</b>								
Woolworths	192.75	21	197.51	23	189.43	23	197.05	25
<b>Katherine</b>								
Woolworths	153.25	17	161.73	19	160.04	13	172.11	23
<b>Alice Springs</b>								
Bi-Lo	142.14	4	163.90	22	158.74	6	160.53	3
Coles	148.61	9	157.20	4	155.22	2	160.19	2
Woolworths	144.11	6	158.90	9	154.28	1	157.46	1
Alice Springs average	144.95	—	160.00	—	156.08	—	159.40	—
<b>Yulara</b>								
IGA	na	na	na	na	202.78	24	211.62	26
<b>Cairns</b>								
Bi-Lo								
Central	138.87	2	157.53	6	na	na	161.78	5
Coles								
Central	144.85	7	155.87	2	158.31	4	164.75	9
Action (formerly Franklins)								
Stocklands	138.47	1	156.88	3	159.93	12	173.37	24
Woolworths								
Stocklands	141.13	3	157.22	5	158.35	5	165.35	13
Cairns average	140.83	—	156.88	—	158.87	—	166.31	—
<b>Mount Isa</b>								
Coles	148.42	8	158.60	8	159.92	10	165.26	12
Woolworths	144.05	5	160.67	16	159.84	9	167.21	18
Mount Isa average	146.24	—	159.64	—	159.88	—	166.23	—

(a) Results for the six months to 30 December 2003 are preliminary estimates based on projections of price movements in Darwin during the period.

Source: NT Treasury.

## INCOME

Wage and salary earners Each year the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) compiles statistics from individual taxation returns. In 2000–01 the average wage and salary income for wage and salary earners in the NT was \$35,473, an increase of 4.6% from the previous year (\$33,903). East Arnhem Region recorded the highest average wage and salary income of \$42,204, followed by Darwin SD and Environs at \$35,748. Barkly Region recorded the lowest average wage and salary income of \$33,950.

### 6.4 WAGE AND SALARY EARNER STATISTICS(a)(b)—2000–01

	Wage and salary earners	Wage and salary income	Average wage and salary income
	no.	\$	\$
Darwin SD and Environs			
Darwin City SSD	29 549	1 073 501 413	36 330
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	10 610	371 057 262	34 972
Litchfield SSD	5 975	206 489 890	34 559
Finniss SSD	499	15 987 372	32 039
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>46 633</i>	<i>1 667 035 937</i>	<i>35 748</i>
Darwin Region Balance			
Bathurst-Melville	283	8 524 785	30 123
Jabiru (T)	456	18 307 604	40 148
South Alligator	310	12 258 014	39 542
West Arnhem	563	17 004 834	30 204
Daly	500	16 390 290	32 781
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>2 112</i>	<i>72 485 527</i>	<i>34 321</i>
East Arnhem Region			
East Arnhem - Bal	2 343	92 579 342	39 513
Groote Eylandt	623	31 578 394	50 688
Nhulunbuy	726	31 660 308	43 609
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>3 692</i>	<i>155 818 044</i>	<i>42 204</i>
Katherine Region			
Elsley - Bal	451	14 609 062	32 393
Gulf	639	19 310 736	30 220
Katherine (T)	3 183	109 542 386	34 415
Victoria	445	13 788 822	30 986
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>4 718</i>	<i>157 251 006</i>	<i>33 330</i>
Barkly Region			
Tableland	365	13 600 813	37 263
Tennant Creek (T)	1 006	32 478 528	32 285
Tennant Creek - Bal	488	17 033 786	34 905
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>1 859</i>	<i>63 113 127</i>	<i>33 950</i>
Central Region			
Alice Springs (T)	11 050	375 979 280	34 025
Petermann	652	20 425 122	31 327
Sandover - Bal	654	20 966 238	32 058
Tanami	2 136	65 971 221	30 885
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>14 492</i>	<i>483 341 861</i>	<i>33 352</i>
<b>Northern Territory(c)</b>	<b>76 078</b>	<b>2 698 718 825</b>	<b>35 473</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Data presented according to the geographic boundaries defined in ASGC 2001.

(c) Includes location unknown.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, Income Tax Data.

**Taxation** In 2000–01 the average net tax paid by individual taxpayers in the NT was \$8,254. East Arnhem Region recorded both the highest average taxable income (\$47,081) and average net tax paid by individual taxpayers (\$11,438). Katherine Region had the lowest average taxable income (\$35,820) and Barkly Region had the lowest average net tax paid by individual taxpayers (\$7,247). The SLA of Groote Eylandt had the highest average taxable income at \$54,815, largely as a result of mining activities in this area.

#### 6.5 TAXATION STATISTICS, INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS(a)(b)—2000–01

	<i>Non-taxable individuals</i>	<i>Taxable individuals</i>	<i>Taxable income</i>	<i>Average taxable income</i>	<i>Net tax</i>	<i>Average net tax</i>	<i>Net tax ratio(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Darwin SD and Environs</b>							
Darwin City SSD	4 986	30 545	1 182 739 329	38 721	266 353 407	8 720	23
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	1 461	10 580	382 452 014	36 149	78 631 131	7 432	21
Litchfield SSD	1 580	6 233	230 620 928	37 000	49 208 533	7 895	21
Finniss SSD	186	488	16 682 699	34 186	3 365 051	6 896	20
<i>Total Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>8 213</i>	<i>47 846</i>	<i>1 812 494 970</i>	<i>37 882</i>	<i>397 558 122</i>	<i>8 309</i>	<i>22</i>
<b>Darwin Region Balance</b>							
Bathurst-Melville	155	259	8 978 469	34 666	1 744 311	6 728	19
Jabiru (T)	107	432	18 513 360	42 855	4 102 532	9 499	22
South Alligator	79	293	12 419 392	42 387	2 736 366	9 341	22
West Arnhem	301	520	17 966 140	34 550	3 489 380	6 705	19
Daly	249	461	17 009 585	36 897	3 538 495	7 676	21
<i>Total Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>1 965</i>	<i>74 886 946</i>	<i>38 110</i>	<i>15 611 084</i>	<i>7 945</i>	<i>21</i>
<b>East Arnhem Region</b>							
East Arnhem - Bal	764	2 088	92 419 047	44 262	21 507 854	10 300	23
Groote Eylandt	172	552	30 258 107	54 815	8 110 515	14 688	27
Nhulunbuy	175	641	31 794 304	49 601	7 908 749	12 341	25
<i>Total East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>1 111</i>	<i>3 281</i>	<i>154 471 458</i>	<i>47 081</i>	<i>37 527 118</i>	<i>11 438</i>	<i>24</i>
<b>Katherine Region</b>							
Elsey - Bal	142	440	15 416 673	35 038	3 100 015	7 045	20
Gulf	295	627	21 079 418	33 619	3 975 523	6 340	19
Katherine (T)	568	3 068	112 456 950	36 655	23 376 047	7 620	21
Victoria	197	438	14 850 038	33 904	2 885 321	6 594	19
<i>Total Katherine Region</i>	<i>1 202</i>	<i>4 573</i>	<i>163 803 079</i>	<i>35 820</i>	<i>33 336 906</i>	<i>7 290</i>	<i>20</i>
<b>Barkly Region</b>							
Tableland	83	347	13 879 843	40 000	3 109 089	8 955	22
Tennant Creek (T)	286	936	32 257 899	34 464	5 849 781	6 252	18
Tennant Creek - Bal	148	462	17 444 361	37 758	3 686 382	7 971	21
<i>Total Barkly Region</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>1 745</i>	<i>63 582 103</i>	<i>36 437</i>	<i>12 645 252</i>	<i>7 247</i>	<i>20</i>
<b>Central Region</b>							
Alice Springs (T)	2 217	10 878	401 304 119	36 891	86 768 019	7 976	22
Petermann	326	636	22 524 750	35 416	4 656 695	7 327	21
Sandover - Bal	298	644	23 259 201	36 117	4 900 195	7 611	21
Tanami	1 134	2 070	72 447 114	34 999	14 783 218	7 140	20
<i>Total Central Region</i>	<i>3 975</i>	<i>14 228</i>	<i>519 535 184</i>	<i>36 515</i>	<i>111 108 127</i>	<i>7 809</i>	<i>21</i>
<b>Northern Territory(d)</b>	<b>15 909</b>	<b>73 638</b>	<b>2 788 773 740</b>	<b>37 871</b>	<b>607 786 609</b>	<b>8 254</b>	<b>22</b>

(a) Data sourced from 2001 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002 so are not necessarily complete.

(b) Data presented according to the geographic boundaries defined in ASGC 2001.

(c) The net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is calculated by dividing net tax by taxable income.

(d) Includes location unknown.

Source: Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics 2000–01.

## INCOME SUPPORT

### Selected Centrelink income support benefits

In 2002–03 Central Region had the highest rate of persons receiving an Age Pension at 32.2 per 1,000 population, followed by Darwin SD and Environs (30.3). Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Newstart Allowance (171.0 per 1,000 population), followed by the Katherine and East Arnhem regions with rates of 106.8 and 105.6 per 1,000 population respectively. Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest rate of persons receiving Parenting Payment Single (39.2 per 1,000 population), followed by the Katherine and Central Regions (32.6 and 31.2 per 1,000 population respectively). Darwin Region Balance also had the highest rate of persons receiving Youth Allowance (38.0 per 1,000 population), followed by Central Region and East Arnhem Region with 25.7 and 20.2 per 1,000 population respectively.

Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest rates of persons receiving Newstart Allowance and Parenting Payment Single Benefit with rates of 44.2 and 28.1 per 1,000 population respectively.

### 6.6 CENTRELINK CLIENTS(a), Selected benefits(b)—June 2002(c)

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
Population							
Estimated resident population	109 248	12 804	13 947	17 289	5 871	38 854	<b>198 013</b>
Median age	31.3	23.4	25.9	26.9	26.1	28.6	<b>28.9</b>
Selected benefits							
Age Pension							
No.	3 307	285	186	498	160	1 252	<b>5 688</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	30.3	22.3	13.3	28.8	27.3	32.2	<b>28.7</b>
Disability Support Pension							
No.	2 996	322	215	480	196	1 029	<b>5 238</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	27.4	25.2	15.4	27.8	33.4	26.5	<b>26.5</b>
Newstart Allowance							
No.	4 826	2 190	1 473	1 846	452	3 793	<b>14 581</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	44.2	171.0	105.6	106.8	77.0	97.6	<b>73.6</b>
Parenting Payment Single							
No.	3 072	502	396	564	178	1 213	<b>5 925</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	28.1	39.2	28.4	32.6	30.3	31.2	<b>29.9</b>
Youth Allowance							
No.	1 906	487	281	332	83	998	<b>4 091</b>
Rate per 1,000 population	17.5	38.0	20.2	19.2	14.1	25.7	<b>20.7</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Data has been revised since it was published in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2003* (cat. no. 1362.7).

Source: Centrelink.

Selected Veterans' pensions      At June 2003 there were 1,254 pensioners in the NT receiving one or more of Disability, Veteran or Partner Service or War Widow(er) Pensions from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). Over three-quarters of these pensioners resided in Darwin SD and Environs (78.9%), with Central Region (11.9%) and Katherine Region (5.3%) having the next highest proportions. Disability Pension was the most common form of payment (received by 789 pensioners in the NT) followed by Veteran Service Pension (312).

#### 6.7 DVA PENSIONERS, Selected benefits—June 2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Disability Pensioners	636	15	np	53	np	71	<b>789</b>
Veteran Service Pensioners	234	9	np	14	np	49	<b>312</b>
Partner Service Pensioners	146	6	np	5	np	29	<b>189</b>
War Widow(er) Pensioners	115	np	—	4	np	20	<b>144</b>
Net total pensioners(a)	989	28	15	66	7	149	<b>1 254</b>

(a) Components do not add to net total as multiple pensions can be received.

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

#### HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The ABS Household Expenditure Survey in 1998–99 recorded average weekly household incomes of \$1,196 for Darwin SD (which at that time comprised Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm SSDs) compared to \$957 for all capital city households.

Households in Darwin also had the highest average weekly household expenditure of all capital cities in the 12 months to June 1999. Darwin households spent an average of \$906 each week on goods and services, a considerably higher figure than the average of \$747 per week for all Australian capital city households. In the same period, average weekly expenditure for Darwin households compared with all capital city households was 39.3% higher for housing costs, 27.2% higher for food, beverages and tobacco products, but 25.3% lower for clothing and footwear.

6.8 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS(a)—  
1998–99

	Unit	Darwin	All capital city households
Broad expenditure group			
Goods and services			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	\$	149.63	107.40
Domestic fuel and power	\$	22.43	18.57
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	\$	157.57	134.58
Alcoholic beverages	\$	35.52	20.63
Tobacco products	\$	17.16	10.04
Clothing and footwear	\$	26.66	35.67
Household furnishings and equipment	\$	54.09	44.45
Household services and operation	\$	55.65	43.48
Medical care and health expenses	\$	31.41	35.03
Transport	\$	141.63	123.33
Recreation	\$	121.00	95.88
Personal care	\$	15.26	15.14
Miscellaneous goods and services	\$	78.38	62.98
<i>Total goods and services expenditure</i>	\$	906.40	747.18
Selected other payments			
Income tax	\$	248.39	202.46
Mortgage repayments-principal (selected dwelling)	\$	37.86	31.69
Superannuation and life insurance	\$	32.56	24.73
<b>Average weekly household income (\$)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1 196.07</b>	<b>957.17</b>
Source of income (% of total income)			
Employee income	%	87.80	78.00
Own business income	%	4.20	4.40
Government pensions and allowances	%	6.30	10.60
Other	%	1.70	6.90
<i>Total</i>	%	100.00	100.00

(a) Household Expenditure Survey data is collected from a sample of householders resident in private dwellings.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 1998–99 (cat. no. 6530.0).

Monthly housing loan  
repayments

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed a median monthly housing loan repayment in the NT of \$1,000, compared to \$870 nationally. This represented a 16.4% increase in the NT since 1996, compared with a 10.8% national increase over the same period.

The 2001 Census also showed that only 14.0% of occupied private dwellings being purchased in the NT had housing loan repayments of less than \$600 per month compared to 22.4% nationally. In addition a higher proportion of dwellings being purchased in the NT involved housing loan repayments of over \$1,200 (30.6% for the NT and 26.2% nationally). However, the NT had a lower proportion of repayments above \$2,000 (5.8% compared to 7.7% nationally).

## 6.9 MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENTS(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT dwellings	Proportion of Aust. dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
\$1–\$199	149	3	—	15	8	37	212	1.3	2.5
\$200–\$399	480	5	—	20	20	63	591	3.8	6.3
\$400–\$599	1 000	13	—	58	47	269	1 391	8.8	13.6
\$600–\$799	1 630	9	5	118	45	479	2 288	14.6	17.2
\$800–\$999	2 157	6	5	137	14	639	2 960	18.8	16.4
\$1,000–\$1,199	1 991	3	4	106	12	534	2 651	16.9	12.2
\$1,200–\$1,399	1 525	—	3	63	5	318	1 915	12.2	8.3
\$1,400–\$1,599	828	—	—	28	3	150	1 009	6.4	4.7
\$1,600–\$1,799	517	—	—	19	3	108	649	4.1	3.7
\$1,800–\$1,999	275	—	—	11	—	36	324	2.1	1.8
\$2,000 or more	748	6	—	30	—	127	910	5.8	7.7
Not stated	594	7	4	44	9	166	824	5.2	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 894</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2 926</b>	<b>15 724</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes occupied private dwellings being purchased, including under a rent/buy scheme.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

**Weekly rent** The 2001 Census showed a median weekly rent in the NT of \$123, compared to \$154 nationally. This represented a 9.8% increase since 1996 in the NT compared with a 19.4% national increase.

Data from the 2001 Census also showed that 21.7% of occupied private dwellings being rented in the NT involved a rental of less than \$50 per week, compared to 6.8% nationally. Rent levels also varied greatly across the NT. For example, in the East Arnhem Region, 62.0% of occupied private dwellings being rented involved a weekly rent of less than \$50, compared to 8.4% in Darwin SD and Environs.

## 6.10 WEEKLY RENT(a)—2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT dwellings	Proportion of Aust. dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
\$1–\$49	1 209	1 120	1 287	787	243	1 221	5 867	21.7	6.8
\$50–\$99	1 731	456	313	459	259	785	4 005	14.8	15.0
\$100–\$149	3 133	125	192	587	120	822	4 984	18.5	24.2
\$150–\$199	3 189	51	44	184	108	810	4 386	16.2	23.9
\$200–\$249	2 242	19	35	184	14	626	3 125	11.6	11.2
\$250–\$299	1 136	6	14	70	—	328	1 553	5.8	5.6
\$300–\$349	493	3	11	22	3	60	594	2.2	3.3
\$350–\$399	237	—	19	6	3	46	313	1.2	2.0
\$400–\$499	204	3	7	15	3	33	267	1.0	1.8
\$500 or more	259	31	10	49	10	56	415	1.5	2.3
Not stated	590	111	143	186	68	386	1 485	5.5	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 423</b>	<b>1 925</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>2 549</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>5 173</b>	<b>26 994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes occupied private dwellings being rented.

(b) Includes Off-Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## CHAPTER 7

## LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### INTRODUCTION

In the Northern Territory two departments are primarily responsible for the delivery of public order and safety services — the NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Justice. The delivery of these services is, like the delivery of most other services in the NT, strongly influenced by the significant proportion of the population residing in rural and remote communities in the NT (32% of the NT population reside outside the major population centres of Darwin/Palmerston, Jabiru, Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs), the high proportion of the population who are Indigenous (29% compared to 2% nationally), and the relative youth of the NT population (for example, 26% of persons in the NT are 20–34 years old compared to 22% nationally). The impact of these factors is reflected in the NT justice-related data below.

### POLICE

**Police staff** At 31 December 2003 the operational strength of the NT police force consisted of 958 police officers (up 7.8% from the previous year) and 53 Aboriginal Community Police Officers who operate in remote communities and regional centres (up 10.4% from the previous year). The police officer rate increased from 44.9 per 10,000 population in 2002 to 48.3 in 2003. The police officer rate increased for Darwin SD and Environs (from 51.8 to 56.4 per 10,000 population), Katherine Region (from 38.8 to 43.3) and Central Region (from 44.8 to 47.4), decreased for East Arnhem (from 18.6 to 17.9) and remained steady in Darwin Region Balance (18.7) and Barkly Region (up only slightly from 54.5 to 54.7).

#### 7.1 POLICE STAFF—2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Police officers(a)	619	24	25	74	32	184	<b>958</b>
Police officer rate per 10,000 population(b)	56.4	18.7	17.9	43.3	54.7	47.4	<b>48.3</b>
Aboriginal community police officers	13	7	7	10	6	10	<b>53</b>

(a) These figures are based on total operative staff at 31 December 2003.

(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2003 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

**Reported crime** In 2003 there were 45,321 offences reported to the police in the NT, down 11.3% from the previous year. This was due primarily to a significant decrease in the number of reported offences against property (down 23.5%), which accounted for 50.0% of all offences reported in 2003. The number of reported offences against the person, active policing offences and traffic offences each increased over the same period, up 1.7%, 2.7% and 8.9% respectively.

## 7.2 OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE(a)(b)—2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Offences against the person							
Homicide and related offences	6	3	1	2	1	6	<b>19</b>
Acts intended to cause injury	1 519	295	196	583	344	1 025	<b>3 962</b>
Sexual assault and related offences	221	21	14	27	12	62	<b>357</b>
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	26	8	3	5	1	12	<b>55</b>
Abduction and related offences	10	1	1	4	4	9	<b>29</b>
Robbery, extortion and related offences	50	3	1	4	2	11	<b>71</b>
<i>Total offences against the person</i>	<i>1 832</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>1 125</i>	<b><i>4 493</i></b>
Offences against property							
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	2 752	291	227	301	173	502	<b>4 246</b>
Theft and related offences	6 926	384	317	611	348	1 530	<b>10 116</b>
Property damage and environmental pollution	5 445	425	333	469	350	1 286	<b>8 308</b>
<i>Total offences against property</i>	<i>15 123</i>	<i>1 100</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>1 381</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>3 318</i>	<b><i>22 670</i></b>
Active policing							
Deception and related offences	217	10	5	26	10	69	<b>337</b>
Weapons and explosives offences	262	124	68	113	61	192	<b>820</b>
Public order offences	743	434	113	483	571	718	<b>3 062</b>
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	664	70	63	277	221	563	<b>1 858</b>
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	56	18	3	15	4	23	<b>119</b>
Miscellaneous offences	204	46	31	28	44	114	<b>467</b>
<i>Total active policing</i>	<i>2 146</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>911</i>	<i>1 679</i>	<b><i>6 663</i></b>
Traffic offences							
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	1 076	98	39	162	103	590	<b>2 068</b>
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	3 037	422	242	1 638	902	3 186	<b>9 427</b>
<i>Total traffic offences</i>	<i>4 113</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>1 800</i>	<i>1 005</i>	<i>3 776</i>	<b><i>11 495</i></b>
Total offences	23 214	2 653	1 657	4 748	3 151	9 898	<b>45 321</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

**Offences cleared** In 2003 there were 24,571 offences cleared by the police in the NT. This figure includes offences that were reported prior to 2003 but cleared in 2003. Clearance rates, which are calculated by dividing the number of offences cleared in 2003 (irrespective of the year those offences were reported) by the number of offences reported in 2003, were highest for traffic offences (96%), followed by active policing offences (85%) and offences against the person (77%). Clearance rates for offences against property were considerably lower (20%).

### 7.3 OFFENCES CLEARED BY POLICE(a)(b)—2003

		Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	Unit	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Offences against the person								
Homicide and related offences	no.	5	4	1	2	1	8	<b>21</b>
Acts intended to cause injury	no.	991	257	177	473	299	835	<b>3 032</b>
Sexual assault and related offences	no.	171	14	13	19	11	57	<b>285</b>
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	no.	19	8	1	4	—	12	<b>44</b>
Abduction and related offences	no.	11	1	1	4	4	10	<b>31</b>
Robbery, extortion and related offences	no.	28	3	—	2	2	8	<b>43</b>
<i>Total offences against the person</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 225</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>930</i>	<b><i>3 456</i></b>
Clearance rate for offences against the person(c)	%	67	87	89	81	87	83	<b>77</b>
Offences against property								
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	no.	393	124	65	100	47	139	<b>868</b>
Theft and related offences	no.	1 072	180	87	189	128	352	<b>2 008</b>
Property damage and environmental pollution	no.	605	213	146	195	110	322	<b>1 591</b>
<i>Total offences against property</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 070</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>813</i>	<b><i>4 467</i></b>
Clearance rate for offences against property(c)	%	14	47	34	35	33	25	<b>20</b>
Active policing								
Deception and related offences	no.	134	12	5	17	5	46	<b>219</b>
Weapons and explosives offences	no.	239	118	66	108	56	169	<b>756</b>
Public order offences	no.	542	387	93	443	534	611	<b>2 610</b>
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	no.	569	65	49	239	204	492	<b>1 618</b>
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	no.	134	35	28	15	30	84	<b>326</b>
Miscellaneous offences	no.	63	17	3	15	4	21	<b>123</b>
<i>Total active policing</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 681</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>1 423</i>	<b><i>5 652</i></b>
Clearance rate for active policing(c)	%	78	90	86	89	91	85	<b>85</b>
Traffic offences								
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	no.	1 001	93	30	158	101	524	<b>1 907</b>
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	no.	2 861	420	207	1 629	896	3 076	<b>9 089</b>
<i>Total traffic offences(c)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 862</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>1 787</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>3 600</i>	<b><i>10 996</i></b>
Clearance rate for traffic offences(c)	%	94	99	84	99	99	95	<b>96</b>
Total offences	no.	8 838	1 951	972	3 612	2 432	6 766	<b>24 571</b>
Clearance rate for total offences(d)	%	38	74	59	76	77	68	<b>54</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes offences reported prior to 2003 but cleared in 2003.

(c) Different reporting procedures means the number of traffic offences does not match the number of traffic infringement notices issued.

(d) Rates are calculated by dividing the number of offences reported in 2003 by the number of offences cleared in 2003.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

**Apprehensions** During 2003 a total of 10,109 apprehensions were made in the NT, up 7.2% on the previous year. Adult apprehensions accounted for 90.8% of all apprehensions, down slightly from 91.6% in 2002, while juvenile apprehensions accounted for the remaining 9.2%, up slightly from 8.4% in 2002. Darwin Region Balance recorded the highest proportion of juvenile apprehensions (15.7% of total apprehensions), followed by Barkly Region (11.4%) while Katherine Region recorded the lowest (6.1%).

## 7.4 APPREHENSIONS(a)(b)—2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
Apprehensions							
Adult	3 182	750	408	1 432	635	2 777	<b>9 184</b>
Juvenile	344	140	39	93	82	227	<b>925</b>
<i>Total</i>	3 526	890	447	1 525	717	3 004	<b>10 109</b>
Apprehension rate per 10,000 population(c)	321.1	694.3	319.9	892.3	1 224.6	774.0	<b>509.7</b>

(a) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2003 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

In 2003 Barkly Region recorded the highest apprehension rate per 10,000 population (1,224.6), which was more than double the apprehension rate for the NT as a whole (509.7). In contrast, East Arnhem Region and Darwin SD and Environs recorded the lowest apprehension rates (319.9 and 321.1 respectively).

**Protective custodies** Although drunkenness is not an offence in the NT, police have the power to take into protective custody those persons who are in a public place or who are trespassing on private property and who are, in the opinion of the police officer, so intoxicated as to be unable to care for themselves. In 2003 the NT police took 17,660 persons into protective custody, up 13.3% from 15,584 in 2002. (It should be noted that a person may be taken into protective custody any number of times during the year.) The vast majority of persons taken into protective custody were Indigenous (94.4%); similarly, by sex, the majority of persons taken into protective custody were male, with males comprising 71.0% of all Indigenous persons and 87.5% of all non-Indigenous persons taken into protective custody.

## 7.5 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES(a)(b)—2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
Protective custodies							
Males							
Indigenous	4 062	115	1 089	2 943	1 334	2 300	<b>11 843</b>
Non-Indigenous	532	2	4	94	43	184	<b>859</b>
Total(c)	4 594	117	1 093	3 037	1 377	2 484	<b>12 702</b>
Females							
Indigenous	1 739	18	308	1 460	412	898	<b>4 835</b>
Non-Indigenous	88	—	1	9	4	21	<b>123</b>
Total(c)	1 827	18	309	1 469	416	919	<b>4 958</b>
Persons							
Indigenous	5 801	133	1 397	4 403	1 746	3 198	<b>16 678</b>
Non-Indigenous	620	2	5	103	47	205	<b>982</b>
Total(c)	6 421	135	1 402	4 506	1 793	3 403	<b>17 660</b>

(a) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

(b) Excludes persons apprehended by police who are handed over to the care of a sobering up shelter instead of being placed in police cell facilities. A person may be taken into protective custody any number of times during the year.

(c) Total includes Indigenous status unknown.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

**Traffic infringements** In 2003 there were 40,085 traffic infringement notices issued by police in the NT, down 18.1% from 2002. Exceeding the speed limit remained the most common type of traffic infringement notice in the NT, accounting for 81.8% of all traffic infringement notices in 2003. This figure includes speed camera infringements which fall predominantly in Darwin SD and Environs and Central Region. By region, Darwin SD and Environs had the highest proportion of notices for exceeding the speed limit (85.9%) while Central Region had the highest proportion of notices for failing to comply with seatbelt laws (19.2%).

## 7.6 TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES(a)—2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
<i>Infringement type</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Exceed speed limit(b)	31 071	109	190	406	61	961	<b>32 798</b>
Failed to comply seatbelt	1 056	32	28	160	21	445	<b>1 742</b>
Failed to obey traffic light	397	6	—	8	—	84	<b>495</b>
Failed to obey traffic control device	161	2	—	10	5	35	<b>213</b>
Unroadworthy vehicle	206	10	3	13	2	27	<b>261</b>
Drink drive 0.05–0.08%(c)	61	—	2	8	—	31	<b>102</b>
Other	3 235	96	74	264	69	736	<b>4 474</b>
<i>Total(d)</i>	<i>36 187</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>869</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>2 319</i>	<b><i>40 085</i></b>
Traffic infringement notices issued per 10,000 population(e)	3 295.6	198.9	212.5	508.5	269.9	597.5	<b>2 020.9</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes speed camera infringements. Speed camera infringements fall predominantly into Darwin SD and Environs and Central Regions.

(c) From 1 December 1994, a reading between 0.05–0.08% became an offence, dealt with by an infringement notice.

(d) One infringement notice may contain more than one offence.

(e) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2003 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

## COURTS

### Domestic violence applications

Domestic violence applications are the initiating document in a domestic violence matter. They can be lodged by individuals or by police. In 2003 there were 1,601 domestic violence applications lodged in the Magistrates Court, up 3.6% from 2002. Between 2002 and 2003 the number of applications lodged by individuals declined by 14.2%, with fewer applications from both females (down 15.0%) and males (down 7.5%). In contrast, the number of applications lodged by police increased by 45.5% over the same period. Domestic violence applications lodged by police outnumbered applications by individuals in three of the NT's six regions — Darwin Region Balance (75.0% of all applications), East Arnhem Region (66.1%) and Barkly Region (51.5%).

## 7.7 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE APPLICATIONS, Magistrates Court—2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
<i>Applicant</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Individual							
Males	137	5	7	11	5	19	<b>184</b>
Females	286	17	14	116	60	256	<b>749</b>
Persons	423	22	21	127	65	275	<b>933</b>
Police	289	66	41	111	69	92	<b>668</b>
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>367</i>	<b><i>1 601</i></b>
Domestic violence applications lodged per 10,000 population(b)	64.8	68.6	44.4	139.3	228.9	94.6	<b>80.7</b>

(a) Total includes applicant unknown.

(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2003 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures.

Source: Department of Justice.

Domestic violence applications *continued*

In 2003 Barkly Region recorded the highest rate of domestic violence applications lodged per 10,000 population (228.9), which was nearly three times more than the NT total application rate (80.7). In contrast, East Arnhem Region and Darwin SD and Environs recorded the lowest application rates (44.4 and 64.8 respectively).

Cases lodged and finalised

In 2003 there were 12,095 cases lodged in the Magistrates Court, almost the same number as lodged the previous year (12,082), and 11,997 cases finalised, 5.9% less than the number finalised the previous year (12,747). Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences accounted for the greatest proportion of cases lodged (36.3%), followed by offences against the person (27.8%) and offences against property (17.2%).

## 7.8 CASES LODGED AND FINALISED, Magistrates Court—2003

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Cases lodged(a)							
Offences against the person							
Homicide and related offences	22	3	—	7	—	13	<b>45</b>
Acts intended to cause injury	734	182	95	371	150	545	<b>2 077</b>
Sexual assault and related offences	34	5	3	10	8	14	<b>74</b>
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	591	65	22	104	70	296	<b>1 148</b>
Abduction and related offences	—	—	—	1	—	—	<b>1</b>
Robbery, extortion and related offences	20	—	—	—	1	2	<b>23</b>
Total	1 401	255	120	493	229	870	<b>3 368</b>
Offences against property							
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	319	138	62	98	41	131	<b>789</b>
Theft and related offences	480	80	18	89	42	154	<b>863</b>
Property damage and environmental pollution	133	52	29	94	29	94	<b>431</b>
Total	932	270	109	281	112	379	<b>2 083</b>
Illicit drug offences	174	38	23	34	6	55	<b>330</b>
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	2 033	82	68	560	175	1 476	<b>4 394</b>
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations(b)	255	6	10	69	21	91	<b>452</b>
Other	629	156	66	233	37	347	<b>1 468</b>
Total	5 424	807	396	1 670	580	3 218	<b>12 095</b>
Cases finalised	5 430	626	353	1 513	545	3 530	<b>11 997</b>

(a) Lodgements are counted at the case level, as each case can have more than one offence. The defendant is only counted against the most serious offence.

(b) Includes offences such as breach of justice order (e.g. breach of bail, parole or domestic violence order), subverting the course of justice, possessing or supplying contraband within prisons, and failure to lodge taxation forms.

Source: Department of Justice.

## CORRECTIONS

**Prisoner characteristics** Based on the National Prison Census at 30 June each year, the number of prisoners in the NT increased by 9.3% from 667 at 30 June 2002 to 729 at 30 June 2003. This was almost double the increase recorded nationally (4.7%). The mean age of NT prisoners at 30 June 2003 was 32.6 years, 1.2 years younger than the national mean age of prisoners (33.8 years), while the proportion of NT prisoners who were female was less than half the proportion nationally (3.0% compared to 6.8%). The proportion of prisoners in the NT who had known prior adult imprisonment has risen rapidly in recent years, increasing from 59.1% at 30 June 2000 to 80.7% at 30 June 2003. Nationally the proportion of prisoners who had known prior adult imprisonment remained relatively steady over the same period, ranging between 56.4% and 58.4%.

### 7.9 PRISONERS(a)—30 JUNE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Prison population characteristics						
Prisoners (no.)	635	618	635	717	667	729
Prisoners (rate per 10,000 adult population)(b)	47.5	45.3	45.8	51.1	46.6	51.4
Mean age (years)	30.9	30.9	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.6
Females (%)	4.7	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.0
Indigenous (%)	72.6	77.2	60.8	63.6	68.8	78.3
Indigenous (rate per 10,000 adult Indigenous population)(c)	147.3	148.8	117.6	135.7	134.0	162.6
Ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate of imprisonment (no.)	na	na	na	5.1	6.7	10.9
Known prior adult imprisonment (%)	61.9	62.5	59.1	64.0	73.9	80.7
Remandees (%)	14.0	11.5	27.2	18.0	15.3	16.0
Aggregate sentence length(d) (%)						
Less than 1 year	39.3	36.7	31.4	32.5	28.6	36.3
1 year to less than 5 years	39.0	43.2	43.0	45.6	46.9	39.7
5 years to less than 10 years	11.9	9.7	12.8	11.9	13.5	13.4
10 years and over	5.1	5.3	6.3	4.1	4.8	4.4
Median (years)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4
Sentence type(e) (%)						
Fixed term	39.0	35.8	28.6	26.5	25.3	30.9
Maximum-minimum	52.9	55.2	59.3	63.9	68.3	62.7
Indeterminate	4.6	5.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.2

(a) Data for 1998 and 1999 refers to prisoners aged 17 years and over and data for 2000 to 2003 refers to prisoners aged 18 years and over in the legal custody of adult corrective services.

(b) Rates for the 2003 general adult population are calculated using the preliminary June 2003 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for persons aged 17 years and over. Caution should be exercised when comparing rate changes over time as ERP estimates for 2002 and 2003 are benchmarked on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing while ERP estimates for 1998 to 2001 are benchmarked on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) Rates for the Indigenous adult population are based on the 'low series' projections for 30 June 2003 for persons aged 17 years and over which are benchmarked on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. The 'low series' assumes no change in propensity for people to identify themselves as Indigenous since the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

(d) The longest period the offender may be detained under sentence in the current episode.

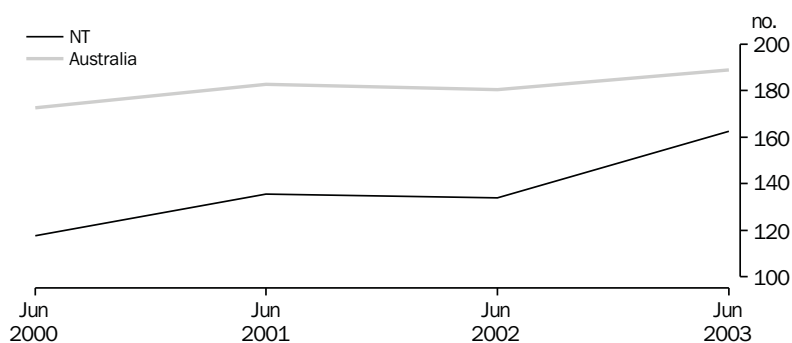
(e) See Glossary.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 4517.0) and *Corrective Services, Australia, December 2003* (cat. no. 4512.0).

Prisoner characteristics  
continued

At 30 June 2003 the NT imprisonment rate remained more than three times higher than the national imprisonment rate, with a rate of 51.4 per 10,000 adult population compared to 15.3 nationally. This rate is affected significantly by both the higher proportion of Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over in the NT (about 23.9% of the total NT population aged 18 years and over are Indigenous compared to about 1.7% nationally) and a higher imprisonment rate for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people generally. In 2003 the Indigenous rate of imprisonment in the NT was 11 times the non-Indigenous rate, up from seven times the non-Indigenous rate in 2002. However, it remained significantly lower than the national Indigenous imprisonment rate (16 times the non-Indigenous rate) and was half the rate of Western Australia which recorded the highest ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate of imprisonment of any state or territory (22 times the non-Indigenous rate). Further information on the interpretation of statistics on Indigenous persons in prison custody is provided in the Appendix in *Corrective Services, Australia, December 2003* (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.10 INDIGENOUS PERSONS IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)



(a) Rate per 10,000 Indigenous population aged 17 years and over.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 4517.0).

Prisoner receptions

A total of 2,194 persons were received into adult and juvenile institutions during 2002–03, up 16.5% on the previous year (1,883) but still less than the total number of receptions during 2000–01 (2,418). This increase was due to a significant rise in the number of Indigenous males received into both adult and juvenile institutions (up 22.6% and 44.9% respectively), while the number of non-Indigenous males received into adult and juvenile institutions declined over the same period (down 3.5% and 19.5% respectively).

7.11 TOTAL ADULT PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DETAINEES RECEIVED DURING YEAR, By sentence status

	Unit	Sentenced(a)				Unsentenced				Total
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Adult institutions										
1999–2000(b)	no.	905	126	194	12	534	37	284	12	2 104
2000–01	no.	1 160	85	327	28	442	24	163	7	2 236
2001–02	no.	802	49	178	24	498	36	140	12	1 739
2002–03	no.	1 009	49	152	11	585	36	155	15	2 012
Juvenile institutions										
1999–2000(b)	no.	23	—	10	—	85	7	42	—	171
2000–01	no.	47	1	13	—	85	3	33	—	182
2001–02	no.	36	—	18	—	62	5	23	—	144
2002–03	no.	41	3	11	—	101	4	22	—	182
Total										
1999–2000(b)	no.	928	127	204	13	619	44	326	14	2 275
2000–01	no.	1 207	86	340	28	527	27	196	7	2 418
2001–02	no.	838	49	196	24	560	41	163	12	1 883
2002–03	no.	1 050	52	163	11	686	40	177	15	2 194

(a) Sentenced reception includes receptions of sentenced persons and persons received for fine default orders.

(b) Since 1 June 2000 'juvenile' has been defined as a person aged 10–17 years. Prior to 1 June 2000 'juvenile' was defined as a person aged 10–16 years.

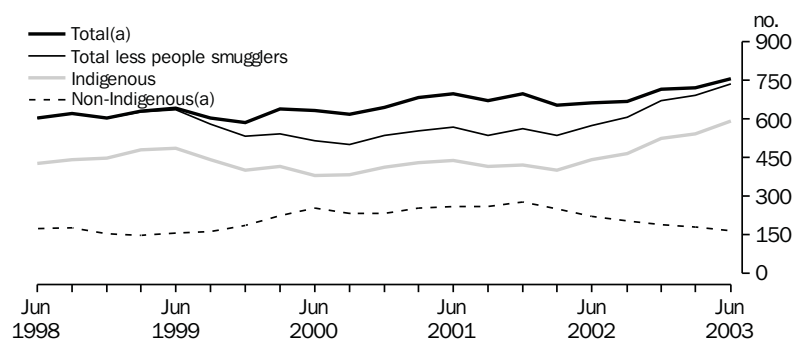
Source: Department of Justice.

Daily average prisoner numbers

During 2002–03 the daily average number of prisoners in adult correctional facilities in the NT, including people smugglers (i.e. the crews of vessels engaged in the illegal transportation of immigrants to Australia), was 715, up 6.6% from the previous year (671) and 17.2% higher than the daily average in 1997–98 (610).

During the June quarter 2003 the daily average number of prisoners excluding people smugglers was 735, up 28.0% from the previous June quarter. This rise was almost entirely due to an increase in the daily average number of Indigenous prisoners (up 34.3% from 440 to 591), while the daily average number of non-Indigenous prisoners, excluding people smugglers, increased by 6.7% (from 135 to 144) over the same period. By the June quarter 2003 Indigenous prisoners accounted for 78.2% of the daily average prison population, compared with 66.6% for the same period in 2002.

## 7.12 QUARTERLY DAILY AVERAGE ADULT PRISONERS



(a) Includes people smugglers.

Source: Department of Justice.

People smugglers can impact significantly on NT prisoner data as they are not normally resident in the NT. During the five years to 2002–03 the daily average number of people smugglers in NT prisons rose from nil in 1997–98 to a peak of 121 in 2000–01 before declining to 40 by 2002–03. By 2002–03 people smugglers represented 5.6% of the daily average prison population, compared with 18.3% at their peak in 2000–01.

Between 1997–98 and 2002–03 the daily average number of juvenile detainees in the NT fluctuated between 15 and 27. In 2002–03 the daily average number of juvenile detainees was 24.

## CHAPTER 8

## HEALTH

### INTRODUCTION

The Department of Health and Community Services administers five public hospitals in the Northern Territory which are located in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Gove and Tennant Creek. There is also a private hospital in Darwin. The NT's large geographical area means that people living in remote areas may have to travel to a major centre in the Territory, or even interstate, to receive acute or specialist care. General practice medicine is provided in remote Territory communities through a system of community health centres operated by permanent nursing staff and supported by regular visits from medical practitioners, dentists and other medical specialists.

Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to experience ill health, disability or premature death than non-Indigenous Australians, and as 29% of the NT population identify as Indigenous, this is particularly evident in NT health-related data. The relationship between socioeconomic status and health is well established, with people at the lowest socioeconomic levels experiencing the highest rates of illness and death. Compared to other Australians, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are disadvantaged across a range of socioeconomic indicators including education, employment, housing and income and so are at greater risk of ill health. However, socioeconomic status alone does not fully explain variations in health status between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Greater exposure to risk factors such as poor living conditions, poor nutrition, smoking, alcohol and drug misuse and exposure to violence also contributes significantly to the overall health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS

In 2002–03 the NT's five public hospitals had 569 available beds, the same number as the previous year. There were 43,620 public hospital separations, up 9.7% from the previous year, with both overnight and day only separations increasing by about the same number (1,844 and 1,973 respectively). The average length of stay for all stays decreased from 4.3 days in 2001–02 to 4.0 days in 2002–03, while the average length of stay for Indigenous people decreased from 5.2 days to 4.8 days over the same period. The number of day surgeries increased by 4.6% from 5,996 in 2001–02 to 6,269 in 2002–03.

## 8.1 PUBLIC HOSPITALS—2002–03

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin Region(a)</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Available beds	no.	297	30	60	20	162	<b>569</b>
Separations(b)							
Overnight							
Indigenous	no.	5 804	1 600	2 263	867	6 066	<b>16 600</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 697	420	1 212	331	2 763	<b>13 423</b>
Not stated	no.	129	1	8	3	34	<b>175</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>14 630</i>	<i>2 021</i>	<i>3 483</i>	<i>1 201</i>	<i>8 863</i>	<b>30 198</b>
Day only							
Indigenous	no.	1 520	213	284	189	1 799	<b>4 005</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	6 120	305	408	97	2 413	<b>9 343</b>
Not stated	no.	67	3	4	—	—	<b>74</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>7 707</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>4 212</i>	<b>13 422</b>
Total separations							
Indigenous	no.	7 324	1 813	2 547	1 056	7 865	<b>20 605</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	14 817	725	1 620	428	5 176	<b>22 766</b>
Not stated	no.	196	4	12	3	34	<b>249</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>22 337</i>	<i>2 542</i>	<i>4 179</i>	<i>1 487</i>	<i>13 075</i>	<b>43 620</b>
Average length of stay(c)							
Indigenous	days	5.7	3.7	4.3	3.1	4.7	<b>4.8</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<b>4.0</b>
Day surgery — total	no.	3 640	329	320	48	1 932	<b>6 269</b>
Weighted separations(b)(d)							
Indigenous	no.	9 395	1 521	2 451	904	9 439	<b>23 710</b>
Non-Indigenous	no.	14 688	494	1 319	323	4 282	<b>21 106</b>
Not stated	no.	223	2	7	1	36	<b>269</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>24 306</i>	<i>2 017</i>	<i>3 777</i>	<i>1 228</i>	<i>13 757</i>	<b>45 085</b>

(a) Darwin Region combines Darwin Statistical Division and Environs and Darwin Region Balance. There are no hospitals in Darwin Region Balance.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Non-Indigenous/not stated breakdown unavailable.

(d) Includes same day separations.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Department of Health and Community Services.

**Separations by cause** During 2002–03 there were 76,535 hospital separations in the NT (from both public and private hospitals) of which 24,778 (32.4%) were for care involving kidney dialysis. It should be noted that the table below represents the number of hospital separations (see Glossary), not the number of persons undergoing treatment. The difference between number of separations and number of persons treated is particularly pronounced for kidney dialysis where a person will usually undergo a lengthy period of treatment with a subsequently a large number of hospital separations. Dialysis facilities are available in all regions except East Arnhem Region, the most recent addition being the facilities in Barkly Region in 2002–03. Katherine Region experienced the sharpest increase in hospital separations for care involving dialysis, increasing by 57.3% (767 separations) in 2002–03. Overall, Indigenous persons accounted for 85.5% of hospital separations for care involving dialysis in the NT during 2002–03, down from 88.1% in 2001–02.

Separations by cause  
*continued*

Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (the period immediately after childbirth) accounted for 9.0% of all separations (13.2% of separations excluding dialysis), diseases and disorders of the digestive system for 5.6% (8.3% excluding dialysis) and diseases and disorders of the respiratory system for 5.4% (8.0% excluding dialysis).

## 8.2 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, By cause(a)—2002–03

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Indigenous						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	79	7	17	12	102	<b>217</b>
Burns	45	5	16	4	53	<b>123</b>
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	112	36	21	6	62	<b>237</b>
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	486	66	94	65	480	<b>1 191</b>
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	490	164	193	94	772	<b>1 713</b>
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	445	125	113	39	283	<b>1 005</b>
Diseases & disorders of the eye	104	19	33	32	147	<b>335</b>
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	195	46	39	8	163	<b>451</b>
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	148	17	48	15	211	<b>439</b>
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	9 036	—	2 105	410	9 626	<b>21 177</b>
Other	297	39	76	76	339	<b>827</b>
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)	9 333	39	2 181	486	9 965	<b>22 004</b>
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	82	61	27	4	35	<b>209</b>
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	607	111	177	72	581	<b>1 548</b>
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	274	35	98	57	414	<b>878</b>
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	731	269	430	164	1 266	<b>2 860</b>
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	439	211	226	65	437	<b>1 378</b>
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	247	31	59	37	126	<b>500</b>
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	1 245	884	624	408	2 410	<b>5 571</b>
Infectious & parasitic diseases	153	24	47	38	221	<b>483</b>
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	269	95	120	80	480	<b>1 044</b>
Mental diseases & disorders	162	4	14	5	73	<b>258</b>
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	109	1	4	6	61	<b>181</b>
Newborns & other neonates	775	167	242	45	540	<b>1 769</b>
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	1 301	263	419	102	938	<b>3 023</b>
<i>Indigenous all causes</i>	<b>17 831</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>5 242</b>	<b>1 844</b>	<b>19 820</b>	<b>47 417</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 8.2 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, BY CAUSE(a)—2002–03—continued

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total(d)						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	156	10	33	14	122	<b>335</b>
Burns	148	7	21	6	67	<b>249</b>
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	274	41	27	8	108	<b>458</b>
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	1 600	113	189	102	781	<b>2 785</b>
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	1 922	314	442	144	1 490	<b>4 312</b>
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	1 315	156	170	57	579	<b>2 277</b>
Diseases & disorders of the eye	426	31	61	41	265	<b>824</b>
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	721	81	73	14	416	<b>1 305</b>
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	425	20	70	22	288	<b>825</b>
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	12 078	—	2 106	410	10 184	<b>24 778</b>
Other	797	55	124	96	454	<b>1 526</b>
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)	12 875	55	2 230	506	10 638	<b>26 304</b>
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	254	88	43	7	93	<b>485</b>
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	2 023	153	317	111	1 038	<b>3 642</b>
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	824	61	171	75	604	<b>1 735</b>
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	1 494	305	555	213	1 582	<b>4 149</b>
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	1 192	268	356	104	685	<b>2 605</b>
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	868	32	79	49	167	<b>1 195</b>
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	2 431	1 002	834	470	3 245	<b>7 982</b>
Infectious & parasitic diseases	444	41	84	51	290	<b>910</b>
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	835	110	184	120	651	<b>1 900</b>
Mental diseases & disorders	571	10	30	14	174	<b>799</b>
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	711	17	22	8	395	<b>1 153</b>
Newborns & other neonates	1 810	237	395	54	960	<b>3 456</b>
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	4 070	361	663	139	1 617	<b>6 850</b>
Total all causes	37 389	3 513	7 049	2 329	26 255	<b>76 535</b>

(a) Categories are based on the Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (AR-DRG 4.1), Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care.

(b) Darwin Region combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance.

(c) Includes hospitalisation for care involving dialysis.

(d) Total includes Indigenous status 'not stated'.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Department of Health and Community Services.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

In 2003, 6,129 notifiable disease cases were recorded in the NT, compared to 6,313 in 2002. Sexually transmitted diseases were the most commonly recorded, representing 64.3% of all notifiable diseases in 2003. Gastrointestinal diseases were the second most commonly reported (18.5%). Cases of Ross River Virus almost doubled in 2003 to 120, up from 63 in 2002. Other major changes over this period included a fall in the number of cases of Cryptosporidiosis (an intestinal disease caused by a parasite) from 216 to 94, a fall in the number of cases of Rotaviral infection (a form of acute infantile gastroenteritis) from 424 to 237 and an increase in the number of influenza cases from 56 to 151.

### 8.3 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a)—2003

	<i>Darwin Region(b)</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Bloodborne diseases						
Hepatitis C	168	3	11	4	30	<b>216</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<b>178</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>231</b>
Gastrointestinal diseases						
Campylobacteriosis	123	5	12	12	116	<b>268</b>
Cryptosporidiosis	19	17	8	1	49	<b>94</b>
Rotaviral infection	98	17	35	14	73	<b>237</b>
Salmonellosis	192	20	59	16	73	<b>360</b>
Shigellosis	13	4	6	10	98	<b>131</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<b>465</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>1 134</b>
Sexually transmitted diseases						
Chlamydial genital infection	591	119	151	35	706	<b>1 602</b>
Gonorrhoea	406	118	134	46	688	<b>1 392</b>
Syphilis	64	19	46	4	180	<b>313</b>
Trichomoniasis(c)	152	85	47	12	269	<b>565</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1 887</b>	<b>3 939</b>
Vaccine preventable diseases						
Pneumococcal disease(invasive)	23	3	7	8	31	<b>72</b>
Pertussis	—	3	1	—	1	<b>5</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>80</b>
Vectorborne diseases						
Ross River Virus	86	9	18	7	—	<b>120</b>
Malaria	35	1	—	—	4	<b>40</b>
Dengue	19	1	—	—	—	<b>20</b>
Barmah Forest Virus infection	9	2	2	—	1	<b>14</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<b>150</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>195</b>
Other						
Influenza	78	11	1	—	61	<b>151</b>
Tuberculosis	13	3	6	—	6	<b>28</b>
Acute Rheumatic Fever	9	9	8	1	16	<b>43</b>
Chlamydial Conjunctivitis	156	7	13	25	41	<b>242</b>
Melioidosis	21	—	2	—	4	<b>27</b>
Zoonosis	6	—	1	—	—	<b>7</b>
<i>Total (including other)</i>	<b>308</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 354</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>6 129</b>

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Darwin Region combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance.

(c) Officially notifiable from April 1999.

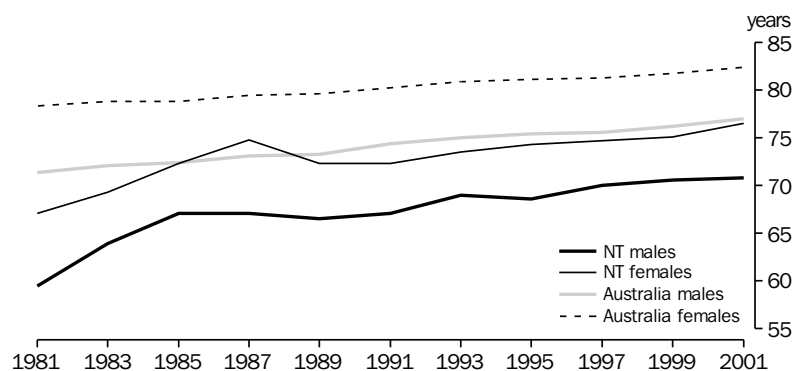
Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: Department of Health and Community Services.

### LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth in the NT in 2001 was 70.8 years for males and 76.5 years for females. Although these figures continued a general upward trend in life expectancy at birth for Territorians, they remained considerably lower than the national figures of 77.0 years and 82.4 years respectively. The corresponding figures for the NT in 1981 were 59.5 years for males and 67.1 years for females and, in 1991, 67.1 years and 72.3 years.

## 8.4 LIFE EXPECTANCY



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2002 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

Indigenous people in the NT have a significantly lower life expectancy at birth than the general population. Based on experimental estimates of life expectancy at birth for the Indigenous population it is estimated that Indigenous males born in the NT in 1999–2001 could expect to live 56.3 years (almost 21 years less than the national life expectancy at birth for total males), while Indigenous females born in the NT in the same year could expect to live 62.8 years (almost 20 years less than the national life expectancy at birth for total females). These Indigenous life expectancies for males are similar to those experienced by the total national male population in 1901–1910 (55 years) and the total national female population in 1920–1922 (63 years).

## CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading single cause of death in the NT in 2002 was malignant neoplasms (cancer) which accounted for 19.4% of all deaths, although this cause accounted for only 14.3% of Indigenous deaths. The leading single cause of death in the Indigenous population was ischaemic heart disease, accounting for 14.9% of Indigenous deaths, compared with 15.3% for the total population.

External causes of morbidity and mortality accounted for one in five deaths for both the Indigenous and total populations (20.6% and 19.9% respectively), up from 18.2% and 17.5% respectively in 2001. More than half of all deaths in this category were Indigenous deaths although Indigenous people made up only 28.8% of the NT population at June 2001.

## 8.5 SELECTED UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH(a)—2002

	Indigenous persons	Proportion of all Indigenous deaths	All persons				Rate(b)
			Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	
	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	11	2.4	12	9	21	2.3	17.5
Malignant neoplasms	66	14.3	112	65	177	19.4	192.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases							
Diabetes mellitus	39	8.4	26	22	48	5.3	51.6
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</i>	42	9.1	29	29	58	6.4	64.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	23	5.0	20	19	39	4.3	47.3
Diseases of the nervous system	8	1.7	10	8	18	2.0	20.7
Diseases of the circulatory system							
All heart diseases							
Ischaemic heart disease	69	14.9	96	43	139	15.3	148.8
<i>Total all heart diseases</i>	98	21.2	116	65	181	19.9	197.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	12	2.6	24	14	38	4.2	56.8
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	117	25.3	146	89	235	25.8	276.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	35	7.6	56	21	77	8.5	107.5
Diseases of the digestive system	15	3.2	14	11	25	2.7	20.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	14	3.0	6	12	18	2.0	23.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14	3.0	13	10	23	2.5	8.7
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	1	0.2	3	4	7	0.8	3.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Land transport accidents	26	5.6	38	22	60	6.6	26.9
Intentional self-harm	33	7.1	44	11	55	6.0	27.4
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality</i>	95	20.6	124	57	181	19.9	97.3
All other causes — remainder	21	4.5	17	15	32	3.5	20.1
<b>All causes of death</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>900.1</b>

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(b) Age standardised death rate per 100,000 of the mid-year 2001 population.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0.80.001).

The most prevalent causes of death in all regions of the NT were diseases of the circulatory system (including heart disease) and malignant neoplasms (cancer). Darwin SD and Environs had the highest prevalence of malignant neoplasms comprising 25.9% of the total deaths for that region while the East Arnhem Region had the lowest with 13.2%. Barkly Region had the highest prevalence of deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system at 32.7% while the East Arnhem Region and Darwin Region Balance had the lowest at 17.0% and 19.3% respectively. Diabetes mellitus accounted for about 8% of all deaths in the East Arnhem, Katherine, Barkly and Central Regions, more than double the proportion of deaths due to diabetes mellitus in Darwin SD and Environs (2.9%) and Darwin Region Balance (3.4%).

## 8.6 SELECTED UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH, By region—2002

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(a)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Malignant neoplasms							
Indigenous	11	np	np	10	np	17	66
Non-Indigenous	86	np	np	5	np	14	110
<i>Total(b)</i>	98	17	7	15	8	31	177
Diabetes mellitus							
Indigenous	7	np	4	np	4	14	39
Non-Indigenous	4	np	—	np	—	4	9
<i>Total(b)</i>	11	np	4	8	4	18	48
Diseases of the circulatory system							
Indigenous	19	np	np	20	11	40	117
Non-Indigenous	76	np	np	7	5	25	116
<i>Total(b)</i>	97	17	9	27	16	65	235
Diseases of the respiratory system							
Indigenous	6	8	np	3	np	13	35
Non-Indigenous	30	—	np	6	np	3	41
<i>Total(b)</i>	36	8	np	9	np	16	77
Diseases of the digestive system							
Indigenous	np	np	—	4	—	np	15
Non-Indigenous	np	np	—	—	—	np	10
<i>Total(b)</i>	11	np	—	4	—	8	25
All other medical conditions							
Indigenous	9	np	np	18	np	30	95
Non-Indigenous	48	np	np	4	np	16	72
<i>Total(b)</i>	58	17	16	22	8	46	168
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Transport accidents							
Indigenous	3	6	3	np	np	10	28
Non-Indigenous	18	—	4	np	np	4	39
<i>Total(b)</i>	21	6	7	5	5	14	67
Intentional self-harm							
Indigenous	8	np	3	np	np	np	33
Non-Indigenous	16	np	—	np	np	np	22
<i>Total(b)</i>	24	9	3	6	4	8	55
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality							
Indigenous	19	21	7	11	6	25	95
Non-Indigenous	49	3	4	6	5	6	86
<i>Total(b)</i>	68	24	11	17	11	31	181
All causes							
Indigenous	73	81	44	73	34	146	462
Non-Indigenous	302	7	8	29	15	69	444
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>911</b>

(a) Includes Off-Shore Areas & Migratory and NT undefined.

(b) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 3303.0.80.001).

## CHAPTER 9

## TRANSPORT

In 2002–03 the transport and storage industry contributed \$389m to the Northern Territory economy (4.5%), a similar proportion to that contributed by the industry nationally (4.7%).

### INFRASTRUCTURE

At 30 June 2003 the NT had 6,545 kilometres of sealed road, an increase of 64 kilometres since 30 June 2002. In 2002–03 \$43.0m was spent on road maintenance, a decrease of 11.5% from 2001–02. Expenditure on minor and capital works decreased by 18.6% to \$22.2m over the same period.

#### 9.1 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Road lengths, 30 June 2003(b)							
Sealed							
National highway	km	207	—	925	970	568	<b>2 670</b>
Arterial	km	646	7	706	486	525	<b>2 370</b>
Local	km	501	6	258	186	554	<b>1 505</b>
Gravel							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	21	374	376	—	589	<b>1 360</b>
Local	km	1 086	75	2 392	1 019	675	<b>5 247</b>
Formed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	29	3	—	354	<b>385</b>
Local	km	459	72	797	1 322	1 980	<b>4 630</b>
Flat bladed							
National highway	km	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	km	—	—	—	—	5	<b>5</b>
Local	km	143	—	356	276	1 807	<b>2 582</b>
Road works expenditure 2002–03(b)							
Maintenance(c)	\$'000	19 103	868	8 293	6 457	8 234	<b>42 955</b>
Minor works	\$'000	2 021	204	1 270	509	593	<b>4 597</b>
Capital works(d)	\$'000	8 190	—	5 254	1 812	2 388	<b>17 644</b>
Rail infrastructure(e)							
Mainline railway(f)	km	—	—	—	—	269	<b>269</b>

(a) Darwin SD and Environs figures include Darwin Region Balance.

(b) Data refers to NT Department of Transport and Works managed roads only. Local government managed roads are not included.

(c) Includes Disaster Maintenance Funds and Flood Damage Expenditure.

(d) Includes Black Spot and Strategic Roads Funds.

(e) Data excludes track completed but not yet operational. Data is approximate as accurate measurements are not yet available.

(f) Excludes sidings and heritage railways.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

## THE AUSTRALASIA RAILWAY

The AustralAsia Railway, stretching 3,000 kilometres from Adelaide to Darwin, was completed in January 2004. Now all of Australia's mainland capital cities are linked by rail. The recently completed 1,420 kilometre section between Darwin and Alice Springs creates a new trade route between south-eastern Australia and economic centres in Asia and beyond.

Planning for the railway began over 130 years ago and in 1878 the South Australian Governor Sir William Jervois turned the first sod for the trans-continental line in Port Augusta. The railway grew slowly, reaching Alice Springs in 1929. The northern section of the line that began in Darwin in 1886 reached Larrimah, just south of Katherine, in the same year.

When the Commonwealth took responsibility for the Northern Territory in 1911 it promised to "construct or cause to be constructed a railway line from Port Darwin southwards to a point on the northern boundary of South Australia proper". However, it wasn't until 1996 that the South Australian and Northern Territory Governments reached agreement on legislation for a joint railway corporation and in 1997 the AustralAsia Railway Corporation was developed.

Funding for the \$1.3 billion project to link the Alice Springs/Adelaide line to the Port of Darwin was met through a cooperative arrangement between Australian, South Australian and Northern Territory Governments and the Asia-Pacific Transport Consortium. Construction began in April 2001 and lasted three years, employing 1,500 workers at its peak who laid 1,420 kilometres of rail on two million concrete sleepers.

On 17 January 2004 the first freight carrier to use the new line completed the 46 hour journey from Adelaide to Darwin, powered by two 4,000 horsepower locomotives.

The railway is expected to be used primarily for transporting freight, with trains up to 1,800 metres in length carrying up to 280 double-stacked containers. Produce to be carried includes fuel and petroleum products, bulk cement and minerals, horticultural and seafood produce, livestock, and defence-related freight. Travel times from southern Australian markets into Asia are expected to be cut by up to six days, increasing the shelf life of perishables and providing a more rapid service for overseas customers.

It is expected that tourism will also benefit as a result of the new line, with \$11 million of passenger tickets sold before the inaugural passenger voyage of The Ghan from Keswick Station in Adelaide to Darwin on 1 February 2004. Passengers are now able to view deserts, tropical environments and other bush landscapes, while undertaking one of the world's longest trans-continental train journeys.

*Source: AustralAsia Railway Corporation.*

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

During 2003 there were 2,358 road traffic accidents recorded in the NT, an increase of 7.8% from 2002. The number of accidents per 10,000 population also increased over this period from 110.5 to 118.9. Barkly Region had the highest rate of road traffic accidents per 10,000 population (172.5), followed by Darwin Region Balance (166.2) and Darwin SD and Environs (129.4). Angle collision was the most common type of road traffic accident in the NT in 2003, followed by rear end collisions (21.9% and 19.6% of all accidents respectively).

### 9.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—2003

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Type of road traffic accident							
Overtaken vehicle	34	77	13	46	32	66	<b>268</b>
Struck pedestrian	48	8	4	13	—	11	<b>84</b>
Struck animal	3	14	3	14	16	14	<b>64</b>
Struck parked vehicle	141	4	3	5	4	26	<b>183</b>
Struck other object	65	5	1	4	4	14	<b>93</b>
Ran off road	198	52	12	49	29	70	<b>410</b>
Fell off motorcycle	21	6	—	2	1	3	<b>33</b>
Angle collision	374	13	2	28	7	93	<b>517</b>
Head on collision	19	3	—	5	1	5	<b>33</b>
Rear end collision	370	12	4	9	1	66	<b>462</b>
Side swipe collision	125	12	4	6	5	19	<b>171</b>
Other(a)	23	7	1	4	1	4	<b>40</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>2 358</b>
Road traffic accident rate per 10,000 population(b)	129.4	166.2	33.6	108.3	172.5	100.7	<b>118.9</b>

(a) Includes type of accident unknown.

(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2003 Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

## Injuries and fatalities

The 2,358 road traffic accidents that occurred in the NT during 2003 resulted in 53 fatalities, down from 55 in 2002. The NT fatality rate was 2.7 per 10,000 population in 2003, more than three times the national rate of 0.8 per 10,000 population. It should be noted, however, that the large number of visitors to the NT (around 1.7 million compared to the usual resident population of less than 200,000) impacts on NT data and affects this comparison.

During 2003 the 2,358 road traffic accidents also resulted in 1,079 non-fatal injuries, up 4.7% from 2002. The injury rate was 54.4 per 10,000 population, up from 52.1 in 2002. However, much higher rates than the NT average were recorded in Darwin Region Balance (139.6 injuries per 10,000 population), Barkly Region (100.8) and Katherine Region (81.9).

In 2003 drivers of motor vehicles accounted for more than half (56.4%) of all persons injured or killed in road traffic accidents, up slightly from 54.5% in 2002, while passengers accounted for 25.7%, up from 20.6% in 2002.

### 9.3 INJURIES AND FATALITIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a)—2003

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Type of injury</b>							
Fatal							
Males	6	6	—	11	6	7	<b>36</b>
Females	4	2	—	4	3	4	<b>17</b>
Persons	10	8	—	15	9	11	<b>53</b>
Fatality rate per 10,000 population(b)	0.9	6.2	—	8.8	15.4	2.8	<b>2.7</b>
Non-fatal							
Males	300	113	19	99	40	123	<b>694</b>
Females	177	66	2	41	19	80	<b>385</b>
Persons	477	179	21	140	59	203	<b>1 079</b>
Injury rate per 10,000 population(b)	43.4	139.6	15.0	81.9	100.8	52.3	<b>54.4</b>
<b>Type of road user</b>							
Driver of a motor vehicle	314	87	13	67	45	112	<b>638</b>
Passenger	52	69	4	67	21	78	<b>291</b>
Rear tray/luggage area passenger	—	—	—	4	—	—	<b>4</b>
Motorcyclist	51	10	2	4	1	11	<b>79</b>
Pillion passenger	1	1	—	—	—	—	<b>2</b>
Pedestrian	38	8	2	9	—	5	<b>62</b>
Pedal cyclist	28	2	—	4	1	8	<b>43</b>
Unknown	2	11	—	—	—	—	<b>13</b>
Total	486	188	21	155	68	214	<b>1 132</b>

(a) See Glossary.

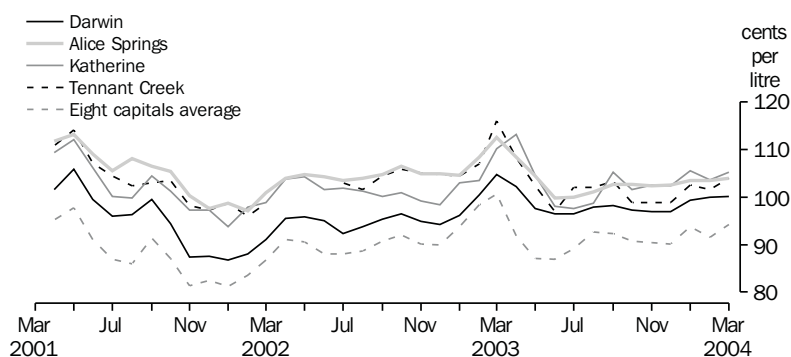
(b) Rates are calculated using the preliminary June 2003 Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

### PETROL PRICES

During the three years to March 2004, changes in the average price of unleaded petrol in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek generally reflected changes in the eight capitals average, although their average prices remained considerably higher than the eight capitals average. At March 2004 the Darwin price was 5.9 cents higher than the eight capitals average price (100.2 and 94.3 cents per litre respectively).

#### 9.4 AVERAGE UNLEADED PETROL PRICES, Selected areas



Source: FUELtrac Pty Ltd.

## 9.5 AVERAGE UNLEADED PETROL PRICES, Cents per litre

Selected Areas	2003						2004					
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Darwin	102.2	97.5	96.5	96.4	97.9	98.2	97.3	97.0	96.9	99.3	99.9	100.2
Katherine	113.2	104.6	98.1	97.5	98.7	105.2	101.5	102.5	102.3	105.6	103.6	105.2
Tennant Creek	108.3	102.4	97.0	102.0	102.0	103.3	98.9	98.9	98.8	102.5	101.5	103.9
Alice Springs	108.4	104.4	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.6	102.6	102.4	102.5	103.5	103.5	104.0
Sydney	91.5	87.3	86.8	89.3	92.4	91.2	92.6	90.9	88.7	92.2	90.3	94.2
Melbourne	89.4	85.2	85.4	85.2	89.3	90.6	86.5	87.4	86.3	92.1	89.6	93.4
Brisbane	81.2	74.7	74.6	80.3	83.4	82.4	80.0	80.3	80.7	86.2	80.3	85.9
Adelaide	88.9	84.4	85.3	87.1	93.1	91.4	88.4	88.4	89.6	93.7	91.3	93.8
Perth	91.7	86.5	87.2	90.1	92.7	91.6	88.9	90.1	90.2	93.6	90.1	93.2
Hobart	96.4	91.3	89.7	93.3	97.7	98.9	95.4	95.3	95.6	98.2	98.6	98.6
Canberra	93.3	88.9	89.3	91.0	94.4	94.0	96.1	93.5	93.0	94.4	91.5	94.7

Source: FUELtrac Pty Ltd.

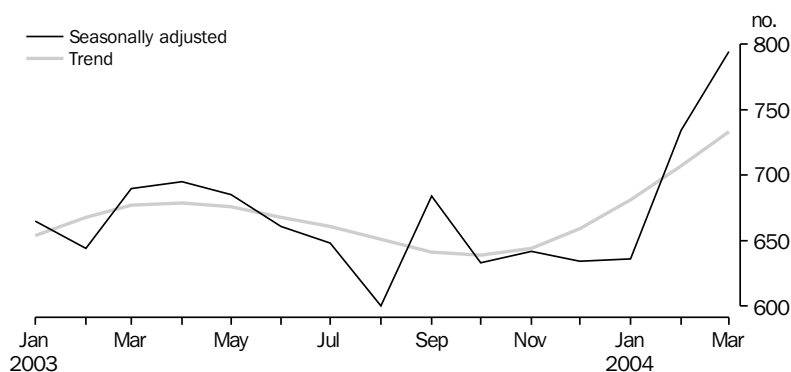
## MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

New motor vehicle registrations

In March 2004 the seasonally adjusted estimate showed a total of 794 new motor vehicle registrations for the NT, an increase of 8.2% from the previous month, and up 15.1% from March 2003.

Trend estimates show that total new motor vehicle registrations have increased steadily since October 2003 after declining in the previous six months. Trend estimates for March 2004 were up 8.3% from March 2003, an increase of 56 registrations.

### 9.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, March 2004 (cat. no. 9314.0).

NT fleet

At 31 March 2003 there were a total of 104,259 motor vehicles registered in the NT, including 68,275 passenger vehicles. This represented 529 vehicles per 1,000 population, a 1.0% increase from March 2002 and a 1.7% decrease from October 1998. The estimated average age of all motor vehicles in the NT in 2003 was nine years, compared with the national average of ten years.

## 9.7 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS(a)(b)

	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Estimated average age of vehicle in 2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	years
Motor vehicles on register						
Passenger vehicles	66 711	67 558	67 850	68 524	68 275	9
Campervans	159	153	127	143	153	19
Light commercial vehicles	24 304	24 574	24 493	24 950	25 753	10
Rigid trucks (GVM(c) < 4.5 tonnes)	400	433	395	424	500	9
Rigid trucks (GVM(c) >4.5 tonnes)	2 846	2 875	2 811	2 836	2 885	13
Articulated trucks	820	814	665	653	697	13
Non freight carrying trucks	184	158	246	261	259	13
Buses	2 902	2 966	2 643	2 590	2 493	9
Motorcycles	3 869	3 643	3 594	3 414	3 244	8
<b>Total motor vehicles</b>	<b>102 195</b>	<b>103 174</b>	<b>102 824</b>	<b>103 795</b>	<b>104 259</b>	<b>9</b>
Registered motor vehicles per 1,000 population(d)	538	535	520	524	529	na
Plant and equipment, caravans and trailers on register(e)						
Plant and equipment(e)	110	127	1 403	1 406	1 388	na
Caravans	663	654	630	798	780	na
Trailers	19 283	20 007	20 392	21 526	22 221	na

(a) 1998 and 1999 data are at 31 October. 2001, 2002 and 2003 data are at 31 March.

(b) 2000 data is unavailable (Motor Vehicle Census was not conducted in 2000).

(c) Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) refers to the tare weight (i.e. unladen weight) of the motor vehicle plus its maximum carrying capacity excluding trailers.

(d) Rates are calculated using Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 30 September for 1998 and 1999 and ERP at 31 March for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(e) 2001, 2002 and 2003 data are not directly comparable to previous years because of improvements to vehicle classifications.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 March 2001, 31 March 2002 and 31 March 2003 (cat. no. 9309.0).

## CHAPTER 10

## HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Northern Territory construction industry comprises residential and non-residential (i.e. commercial) building activity and engineering construction. The construction industry is the fourth largest contributor to the NT economy (following mining, property and business services, and government administration and defence), contributing 7.4% (\$637m) to the economy in 2002–03.

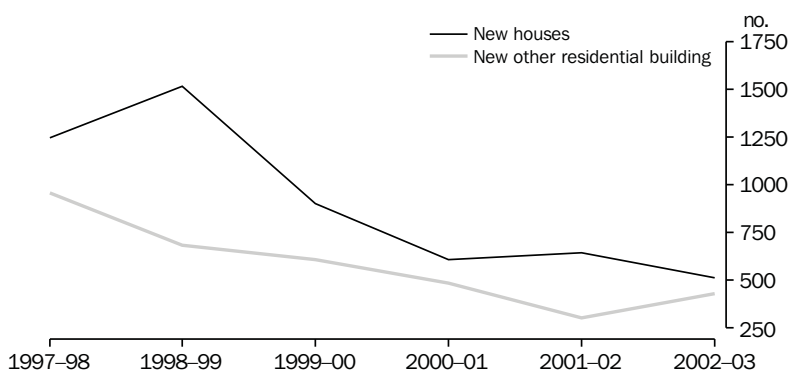
### RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

#### Building approvals

Building approvals data is an indicator of expected building activity. In 2002–03 there were 942 approvals for new residential building in the NT, down only slightly from 946 approvals in 2001–02 but significantly less than the number of approvals five years earlier (2,204 in 1997–98).

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, approvals for new houses in the NT decreased by 20.1% (from 643 to 514). Darwin SD and Environs accounted for 63.2% of all new house approvals in 2002–03, down slightly from 63.6% of all new house approvals in 2001–02, while Central Region accounted for 15.2% of all new house approvals in 2002–03, up slightly from 14.6% in 2001–02. In contrast, approvals for new other residential building increased by 41.3% between 2001–02 to 2002–03 (from 303 to 428). The vast majority of new other residential approvals in 2002–03 were in Darwin SD and Environs (84.1%), up from 75.9% of all new other residential approvals in 2001–02, followed by Central Region (11.4%), down from 20.5% in 2001–02.

#### 10.1 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS



Source: Building Approvals, Australia, December 2003 (cat. no. 8731.0).

The total value of new houses approved in the NT declined slightly between 2001–02 and 2002–03, decreasing by 4.0%, while the total value of new other residential building approved in the NT almost doubled, increasing by 93.1%. The total value of alterations and additions to residential buildings increased by 14.5% over the same period.

## 10.2 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
New houses								
1997-98	no.	930	47	23	54	47	147	<b>1 248</b>
1998-99	no.	960	55	129	140	23	211	<b>1 518</b>
1999-2000	no.	626	46	14	77	33	107	<b>903</b>
2000-01	no.	406	29	33	53	23	63	<b>607</b>
2001-02	no.	409	20	34	63	23	94	<b>643</b>
2002-03	no.	325	35	30	35	11	78	<b>514</b>
Value of new houses								
1997-98	\$m	125.3	5.7	3.0	6.9	6.0	16.9	<b>163.9</b>
1998-99	\$m	135.5	7.5	19.1	16.8	2.9	26.6	<b>208.4</b>
1999-2000	\$m	90.4	6.1	2.2	10.8	4.4	13.9	<b>127.8</b>
2000-01	\$m	61.7	4.4	5.5	7.2	3.8	7.7	<b>90.3</b>
2001-02	\$m	64.0	3.6	6.4	10.0	3.3	15.0	<b>102.3</b>
2002-03	\$m	64.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	1.9	12.3	<b>98.2</b>
New other residential building								
1997-98	no.	795	2	—	5	—	154	<b>956</b>
1998-99	no.	599	2	8	39	—	34	<b>682</b>
1999-2000	no.	580	2	4	5	—	18	<b>609</b>
2000-01	no.	371	—	—	4	—	111	<b>486</b>
2001-02	no.	230	—	9	2	—	62	<b>303</b>
2002-03	no.	360	4	13	2	—	49	<b>428</b>
Value of new other residential building								
1997-98	\$m	93.9	0.3	—	0.5	—	14.9	<b>109.6</b>
1998-99	\$m	68.0	0.2	0.9	2.3	—	2.6	<b>74.0</b>
1999-2000	\$m	74.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	—	1.7	<b>77.9</b>
2000-01	\$m	56.3	—	—	0.4	—	8.4	<b>65.2</b>
2001-02	\$m	26.6	—	1.6	0.3	—	6.2	<b>34.7</b>
2002-03	\$m	57.4	0.7	2.3	0.3	—	6.2	<b>67.0</b>
Total new residential building								
1997-98	no.	1 725	49	23	59	47	301	<b>2 204</b>
1998-99	no.	1 559	57	137	179	23	245	<b>2 200</b>
1999-2000	no.	1 206	48	18	82	33	125	<b>1 512</b>
2000-01	no.	777	29	33	57	23	174	<b>1 093</b>
2001-02	no.	639	20	43	65	23	156	<b>946</b>
2002-03	no.	685	39	43	37	11	127	<b>942</b>
Total value of new residential building(a)								
1997-98	\$m	219.2	6.0	3.0	7.4	6.0	31.8	<b>273.4</b>
1998-99	\$m	203.4	7.7	20.0	19.1	2.9	29.2	<b>282.3</b>
1999-2000	\$m	165.3	6.4	2.7	11.2	4.4	15.5	<b>205.6</b>
2000-01	\$m	118.0	4.4	5.5	7.7	3.8	16.1	<b>155.5</b>
2001-02	\$m	90.6	3.6	8.0	10.3	3.3	21.2	<b>137.0</b>
2002-03	\$m	122.2	6.5	8.8	7.3	1.9	18.5	<b>165.1</b>
Total value of residential alterations/additions								
1997-98	\$m	20.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.2	4.0	<b>27.8</b>
1998-99	\$m	18.2	1.6	2.8	3.0	0.6	4.3	<b>30.6</b>
1999-2000	\$m	20.6	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	4.2	<b>30.4</b>
2000-01	\$m	15.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.1	3.5	<b>22.0</b>
2001-02	\$m	16.7	0.2	1.3	1.9	1.1	3.6	<b>24.8</b>
2002-03	\$m	17.9	0.1	1.6	2.6	0.1	6.1	<b>28.4</b>

(a) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals, Australia, January 2004 (cat. no. 8731.0).

Residential sales Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, there was an increase in the number of houses sold in Darwin City (up 5.3%), Palmerston (up 12.2%) and Katherine (up 29.0%), while the number of houses sold in Tennant Creek and Alice Springs declined by 22.9% and 2.5% respectively. However, all of these locations recorded an increase in the number of units sold over the same period, with significant increases recorded for Katherine (more than doubled from 5 to 11 sales), Palmerston (up 29.5%), Alice Springs (up 20.7%) and an increase of 10.1% recorded for Darwin City.

### 10.3 REAL ESTATE MARKET INDICATORS, Houses and units

Location	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
HOUSES							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	869	1 080	867	731	871	917
Total value	\$m	180.7	222.2	186.5	155.7	193.5	224.0
Average price	\$'000	208	206	215	213	222	244
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	401	448	401	336	452	507
Total value	\$m	70.2	78.1	75.3	59.5	82.5	98.6
Average price	\$'000	175	174	188	177	183	194
Katherine							
Sales	no.	108	190	143	61	62	80
Total value	\$m	17.3	28.3	23.4	8.5	8.4	11.9
Average price	\$'000	160	149	164	140	135	149
Tennant Creek							
Sales	no.	38	40	40	34	35	27
Total value	\$m	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.8
Average price	\$'000	70	61	51	61	72	66
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	443	647	457	408	484	472
Total value	\$m	73.0	99.2	73.7	69.1	90.8	100.2
Average price	\$'000	165	153	161	169	188	212
UNITS(a)							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	880	920	927	734	805	886
Total value	\$m	152.8	160.4	177.0	124.8	146.4	161.4
Average price	\$'000	174	174	191	170	182	182
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	261	211	116	124	78	101
Total value	\$m	30.6	25.8	14.2	14.7	9.2	12.9
Average price	\$'000	117	122	123	119	118	128
Katherine							
Sales	no.	8	3	19	16	5	11
Total value	\$m	0.9	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.4
Average price	\$'000	111	114	134	115	120	128
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	217	171	156	146	328	396
Total value	\$m	27.2	21.5	20.4	18.9	43.4	49.8
Average price	\$'000	125	126	131	129	132	126

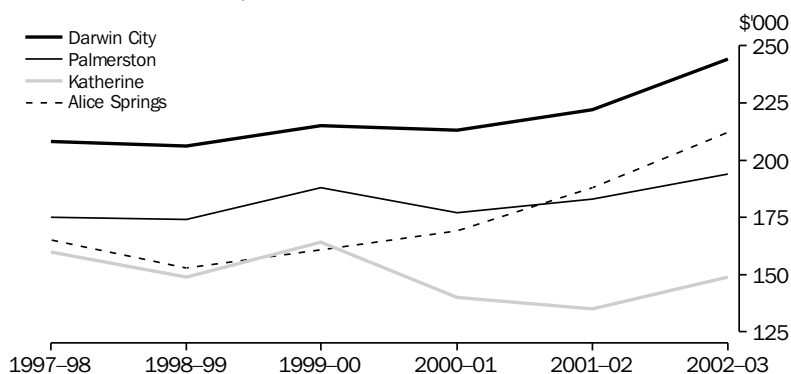
(a) Unit information for Tennant Creek is not collected due to the small number of units in the town.

Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2002–03.

## Residential sale prices

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03 the average price of houses sold in Alice Springs rose 12.8% to \$212,000 while the average price of houses sold in Darwin City rose 9.9% to \$244,000. The difference in the average house price in these two locations has narrowed significantly in recent years, with the average price in Alice Springs increasing from 79.3% to 86.9% of the average price for Darwin between 1997–98 and 2002–03. Average house prices also rose between 2001–02 and 2002–03 for Katherine (up 10.4% to \$149,000) and Palmerston (up 6.0% to \$194,000), but declined for Tennant Creek (down 8.3% to \$66,000).

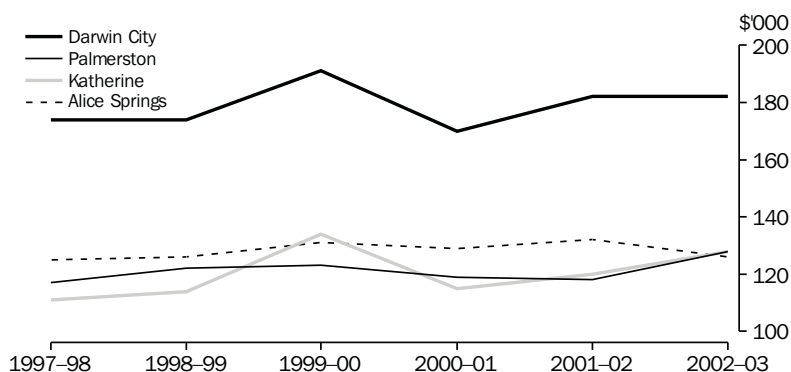
### 10.4 AVERAGE PRICES, Houses



Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2002–03.

Between 2001–02 and 2002–03, the average price of units sold in Darwin remained stable at \$182,000, while the average price of units in both Palmerston and Katherine reached \$128,000 (up 8.5% and 6.7% respectively). The average price of units sold in Alice Springs declined by 4.5% to \$126,000, the lowest average price for units in Alice Springs since 1998–99.

### 10.5 AVERAGE PRICES, Units

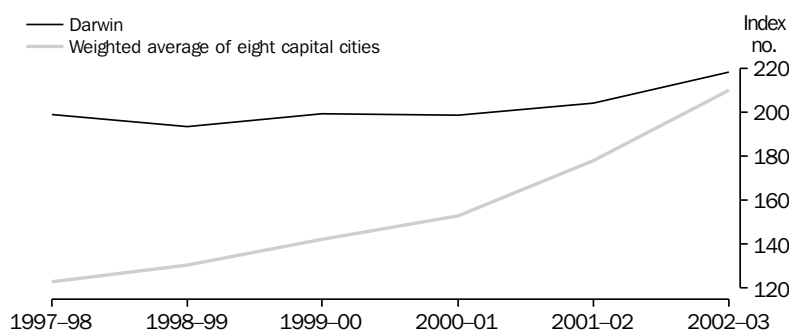


Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2002–03.

## Established house prices

In 2002–03 the price of established houses continued to rise more slowly in Darwin than nationally, rising 6.9% from the previous year compared to a national increase of 17.9%. Established house prices in Darwin were relatively stable in the mid to late 1990s but started rising again from 2000–01. In contrast, the average established house price nationally has risen dramatically in recent years, increasing 70.9% in the five years to 2002–03.

### 10.6 ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS(a)



(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0

Source: House Price Indexes: *Eight Capital Cities*, June 2003 (cat. no. 6416.0).

## Public housing

Public housing comprises dwellings owned by the NT Government (including industry housing) and managed by the Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs. At 30 June 2003 there were 6,130 public housing dwellings available for rent in the NT, slightly less than the number of dwellings available at 30 June 2002 (6,232). Of these, 73.9% were available for rebated rent and 20.6% were available for market rent, while the remaining 5.6% were vacant. Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest proportion of dwellings available for rent at market rates (17.3%) while Darwin Region Balance had the highest (91.5%).

During 2002–03 there were 1,921 applications for public housing in the NT, down 16.0% on the previous year. More than half (51.9%) of the people on the waiting list at 30 June 2003 were waiting for one bedroom dwellings, compared with 45.8% at 30 June 2002, while demand for two or three bedroom dwellings declined slightly over the same period, from 49.9% of people on the waiting list at 30 June 2002 to 44.7% at 30 June 2003. By region, demand for one bedroom dwellings was greatest in Darwin SD and Environs (67.1% of people on the waiting list) while demand for two or three bedroom dwellings was greatest in Barkly Region (69.9% of people on the waiting list).

Public housing *continued* Of all tenants allocated public housing in the NT during 2002–03, 56.6% had waited less than six months, 17.4% had waited six to 12 months, and 26.0% had waited more than a year. Applicants in Barkly Region and Darwin SD and Environs experienced the shortest wait times, with the majority of tenants having waited less than six months (74.5% and 61.1% respectively). In contrast, applicants in Central Region experienced the longest wait times, with almost half (49.2%) of the tenants having waited more than 12 months.

#### 10.7 PUBLIC HOUSING(a)

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance(b)</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region(c)</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
Public housing dwellings, 30 June 2003							
Market rent	724	43	53	140	58	243	<b>1 261</b>
Rebated rent	3 286	—	37	352	118	735	<b>4 528</b>
Vacant dwellings	178	4	2	93	32	32	<b>341</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>4 188</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>6 130</b>
Stock numbers							
One bedroom	950	18	19	144	45	265	<b>1 441</b>
Two bedroom	1 148	—	31	176	45	273	<b>1 673</b>
Three bedroom	1 914	26	37	235	109	427	<b>2 748</b>
Four bedrooms or more	176	3	5	30	9	45	<b>268</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>4 188</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>6 130</b>
Households by Indigenous status(d)							
Indigenous	736	—	3	252	96	368	<b>1 455</b>
Non-Indigenous	3 182	—	73	196	60	548	<b>4 059</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>3 918</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>5 514</b>
Applications for public housing, 2002–03	1 020	—	35	157	85	624	<b>1 921</b>
Demand for housing, 30 June 2003(e)							
One bedroom (pensioner)	441	—	13	55	1	171	<b>697</b>
One bedroom (non-pensioner)	216	—	—	8	1	52	<b>277</b>
Two bedroom	114	—	11	55	26	132	<b>327</b>
Three bedroom	188	—	11	36	32	244	<b>511</b>
Four bedroom	15	—	1	2	3	32	<b>54</b>
<i>Total(f)</i>	<b>979</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1 875</b>
Wait time(g)							
Under 6 months	447	—	5	95	41	63	<b>651</b>
6–12 months	121	—	1	33	10	35	<b>200</b>
1–2 years	97	—	5	10	1	61	<b>174</b>
2 years or more	66	—	—	22	3	34	<b>125</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>731</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1 150</b>

(a) Excludes Government Employee Housing.

(b) Includes Jabiru which denotes industry housing only.

(c) Includes Timber Creek which denotes industry housing only.

(d) The number of tenants in public housing (not including industry).

(e) Expressed as number of people on the waiting list.

(f) Includes Unknown.

(g) Refers to length of time people allocated public housing during 2002–03 waited for public housing.

Source: Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

**Building approvals** The total value of all non-residential (i.e. commercial) building approvals in the NT during 2002–03 was \$151.3m, down 5.1% from the previous year. The value of non-residential building approvals in Katherine Region more than doubled from \$4.3m in 2001–02 to \$9.3m in 2002–03 while the value of approvals in Darwin SD and Environs increased slightly from \$110.2m to \$115.4m over the same period. Significant declines in the value of non-residential building approvals were recorded for all other regions, ranging from 75.0% in Barkly Region to 33.2% in Central Region.

### 10.8 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1997–98	202.8	1.4	3.8	28.7	0.7	10.2	<b>247.6</b>
1998–99	126.3	2.3	1.8	11.4	0.3	46.0	<b>188.1</b>
1999–2000	109.0	1.4	2.8	10.6	0.8	14.9	<b>139.6</b>
2000–01	118.6	6.5	0.4	5.5	0.2	65.4	<b>196.6</b>
2001–02	110.2	1.1	2.4	4.3	5.6	35.8	<b>159.4</b>
2002–03	115.4	0.5	0.9	9.3	1.4	23.9	<b>151.3</b>

*Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals, Australia, January 2004 (cat. no. 8731.0).*

**Building completions** The total value of all non-residential (i.e. commercial) building completions in the NT during 2002–03 was \$131.2m, down 22.7% from the previous year. While the value of shop completions increased by 56.6% between 2001–02 and 2002–03, mostly due to increased activity in Darwin SD and Environs, the value of all other types of non-residential building completions declined. The decrease in the value of hotels etc. completed (down 54.2%) was due primarily to reduced activity in the Central Region, following an unusually high level of activity in 2001–02, while the decline in the value of other business premises completed (down 48.9%) and offices completed (down 36.0%) was concentrated in Darwin SD and Environs. Despite declining in value by 18.7% between 2001–02 and 2002–03, other buildings completed (including factories, religious, health, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings) continued to contribute the most to the total value of non-residential building completions for the NT, accounting for 40.7% of the total value in 2002–03.

## 10.9 TOTAL VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COMPLETIONS

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Hotels etc.</b>							
1997-98	325	—	150	—	—	—	<b>475</b>
1998-99	602	—	—	—	—	398	<b>1 000</b>
1999-2000	7 411	—	—	63	—	8 018	<b>15 492</b>
2000-01	162	155	—	219	—	6 800	<b>7 336</b>
2001-02	2 234	—	—	—	273	22 559	<b>25 066</b>
2002-03	4 316	100	—	—	—	7 060	<b>11 476</b>
<b>Shops</b>							
1997-98	54 415	355	1 060	4 063	444	880	<b>61 216</b>
1998-99	28 130	160	—	159	—	1 988	<b>30 437</b>
1999-2000	13 429	568	—	615	—	379	<b>14 991</b>
2000-01	18 935	189	—	421	—	806	<b>20 352</b>
2001-02	12 890	—	—	1 909	227	3 256	<b>18 281</b>
2002-03	23 757	—	—	537	536	3 792	<b>28 622</b>
<b>Offices</b>							
1997-98	14 651	187	—	714	775	2 173	<b>18 499</b>
1998-99	29 124	115	—	980	98	1 247	<b>31 564</b>
1999-2000	42 640	150	—	8 375	108	1 553	<b>52 826</b>
2000-01	13 663	540	77	246	59	2 163	<b>16 748</b>
2001-02	13 478	—	—	338	55	2 120	<b>15 992</b>
2002-03	5 642	268	—	1 468	—	2 850	<b>10 228</b>
<b>Other business premises</b>							
1997-98	26 456	—	831	596	304	857	<b>29 045</b>
1998-99	54 290	50	50	1 032	113	1 832	<b>57 366</b>
1999-2000	21 513	287	56	1 051	—	2 671	<b>25 577</b>
2000-01	12 599	—	—	9 026	—	3 272	<b>24 897</b>
2001-02	23 162	127	—	802	652	2 672	<b>27 415</b>
2002-03	9 335	—	—	2 128	—	2 551	<b>14 014</b>
<b>Educational</b>							
1997-98	32 278	80	1 300	5 950	121	3 738	<b>43 468</b>
1998-99	19 739	—	—	3 511	—	1 392	<b>24 642</b>
1999-2000	9 960	—	—	2 573	174	1 336	<b>14 043</b>
2000-01	7 529	—	—	1 355	57	6 653	<b>15 594</b>
2001-02	8 285	4 792	1 420	91	93	2 642	<b>17 323</b>
2002-03	9 715	—	468	259	—	3 058	<b>13 500</b>
<b>Other buildings(a)</b>							
1997-98	46 077	2 533	416	5 615	227	5 664	<b>60 532</b>
1998-99	73 321	2 149	3 983	2 880	177	17 241	<b>99 751</b>
1999-2000	22 962	641	337	9 284	228	7 932	<b>41 382</b>
2000-01	26 968	470	10 780	2 910	—	4 544	<b>45 672</b>
2001-02	19 040	58	893	2 395	2 871	40 408	<b>65 664</b>
2002-03	22 654	803	361	900	1 091	27 565	<b>53 374</b>
<b>Total non-residential building</b>							
1997-98	174 203	3 155	3 758	16 938	1 870	13 313	<b>213 236</b>
1998-99	205 207	2 475	4 033	8 561	387	24 099	<b>244 761</b>
1999-2000	117 915	1 646	393	21 960	510	21 889	<b>164 312</b>
2000-01	79 857	1 355	10 856	14 176	116	24 239	<b>130 599</b>
2001-02	79 089	4 978	2 313	5 535	4 171	73 656	<b>169 741</b>
2002-03	75 419	1 171	829	5 292	1 627	46 876	<b>131 214</b>

(a) Refers to factories, religious, health, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Activity, Australia, September 2003 (cat. no. 8752.0).

## ALL BUILDING BY SECTOR

The total value of all residential and non-residential (i.e. commercial) buildings completed during 2002–03 was \$342.0m, an increase of 1.4% on the value of all buildings completed in 2001–02. By sector, only the private sector recorded an increase in the value of buildings completed (up 20.8%), while the value of building completions by the public sector declined by 34.8%. The increase in the value of buildings completed by the private sector was driven by a significant increase in the value of non-residential buildings completed, resulting in the private sector accounting for 90.1% of the value of all non-residential building completed in 2002–03 compared to 52.0% in 2001–02.

## 10.10 BUILDING COMPLETIONS BY SECTOR

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
Dwelling units(b)				
1997–98	no.	1 708	311	<b>2 019</b>
1998–99	no.	1 703	487	<b>2 190</b>
1999–00	no.	1 504	289	<b>1 793</b>
2000–01	no.	799	273	<b>1 072</b>
2001–02	no.	821	214	<b>1 035</b>
2002–03	no.	757	268	<b>1 025</b>
Value of new residential building				
1997–98	\$m	184.9	38.9	<b>223.7</b>
1998–99	\$m	209.9	69.4	<b>279.4</b>
1999–00	\$m	199.3	43.8	<b>243.1</b>
2000–01	\$m	116.9	35.6	<b>152.5</b>
2001–02	\$m	114.3	32.2	<b>146.5</b>
2002–03	\$m	123.1	55.7	<b>178.8</b>
Value of alterations and additions				
1997–98	\$m	21.2	6.0	<b>27.2</b>
1998–99	\$m	22.4	8.3	<b>30.8</b>
1999–00	\$m	25.8	5.4	<b>31.2</b>
2000–01	\$m	20.8	5.4	<b>26.2</b>
2001–02	\$m	17.0	4.2	<b>21.2</b>
2002–03	\$m	23.8	8.2	<b>32.0</b>
Non-residential building				
1997–98	\$m	114.0	99.3	<b>213.3</b>
1998–99	\$m	104.8	140.0	<b>244.8</b>
1999–00	\$m	86.5	77.9	<b>164.3</b>
2000–01	\$m	73.3	57.3	<b>130.6</b>
2001–02	\$m	88.3	81.5	<b>169.7</b>
2002–03	\$m	118.2	13.0	<b>131.2</b>
<b>Total building</b>				
1997–98	\$m	320.0	144.1	<b>464.1</b>
1998–99	\$m	337.2	217.7	<b>554.9</b>
1999–00	\$m	311.5	127.1	<b>438.6</b>
2000–01	\$m	211.0	98.4	<b>309.4</b>
2001–02	\$m	219.5	117.9	<b>337.4</b>
2002–03	\$m	265.1	76.9	<b>342.0</b>

(a) Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sum of the component items and total.

(b) Includes dwellings created from conversions.

Source: *Building Activity, Northern Territory, June 2003* (cat. no. 8752.7).

## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The value of all engineering construction work done in the NT in 2002–03 was \$1,331.6m, an increase of 8.6% over the previous year (\$1,226.7m) and almost eight times the value of work carried out in 2000–01 (\$168.3m). Almost all (94.8%) of the increase between 2000–01 and 2002–03 was due to work carried out by the private sector on the construction of the Darwin to Alice Springs railway and heavy industry associated with it, with the value of work carried out on bridges, railways and harbours increasing from \$10.1m to \$360.1m and the value of work carried out by heavy industry increasing from \$27.1m to \$779.6m.

### 10.11 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, Value of work done

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Sector	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	84.8	98.4	93.2	36.0	65.1	64.9
Bridges, railways and harbours	23.8	14.6	16.4	10.1	238.7	360.1
Electricity generation, transmissions etc. and pipelines	6.6	14.2	25.3	12.2	2.8	18.2
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	10.0	7.9	10.9	10.8	32.7	46.6
Telecommunications	3.2	5.7	0.8	5.5	10.2	8.7
Heavy industry	31.3	164.6	47.2	27.1	807.6	779.6
Recreation and other	18.6	11.9	17.4	17.8	10.3	8.8
<i>Total value</i>	<i>178.4</i>	<i>317.3</i>	<i>211.1</i>	<i>119.5</i>	<i>1 167.4</i>	<i>1 286.9</i>
PUBLIC						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	0.6	1.6	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.1
Bridges, railways and harbours	—	—	0.2	—	—	—
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	6.3	7.9	14.5	4.6	5.2	—
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	2.7	3.7	4.3	5.4	5.4	0.1
Telecommunications	12.6	17.7	43.3	37.6	45.9	43.2
Heavy industry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation and other	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
<i>Total value</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>44.7</i>
TOTAL						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	85.4	100.0	96.2	36.9	67.4	66.1
Bridges, railways and harbours	23.8	14.6	16.6	10.1	238.7	360.1
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	12.9	22.1	39.8	16.8	8.0	18.2
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	12.7	11.6	15.2	16.2	38.1	46.7
Telecommunications	15.8	23.5	44.1	43.1	56.1	51.9
Heavy industry	31.3	164.6	47.2	27.1	807.6	779.6
Recreation and other	19.0	12.8	17.8	18.1	10.8	8.9
<i>Total value</i>	<i>200.9</i>	<i>349.1</i>	<i>276.8</i>	<i>168.3</i>	<i>1 226.7</i>	<i>1 331.6</i>

Source: ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, September 2003 (cat. no. 8762.0).

Engineering construction work done by the private sector accounted for 96.6% (\$1,286.9m) of all engineering construction work done in the NT in 2002–03, up from 95.2% in 2001–02. This included \$101.6m of work done by the private sector for the public sector. In addition to the work done on the railway and heavy industry associated with it, the private sector also recorded a significant increase in the value of work done on electricity generation, transmissions etc. and pipelines (up from \$2.8m to \$18.2m) and water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage (up from \$32.7m to \$46.6m).

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION *continued*

Engineering construction work carried out by the public sector accounted for the remaining 3.4% (\$44.7m) of all engineering construction work done in the NT in 2002–03, down 24.6% from 2001–02. The greatest public sector declines were in the value of engineering construction work done on electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (down from \$5.2m to nil) and water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage (down from \$5.4m to \$0.1m).

## CHAPTER 11

### AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

At 30 June 2002 there were 406 establishments involved in commercial agriculture in the Northern Territory, with property holdings totalling 65.2 million hectares, around 50% of the total NT land mass. Of these, 52.0% were involved in the beef cattle industry, 29.6% in fruit and grape growing, 7.4% in plant nurseries and cut flower and flower seed growing and 2.2% in vegetable growing. Since 1998 the number of agricultural establishments in the NT has increased by 7.7% with fruit growing establishments, excluding establishments growing grapes, increasing by 46.8%.

### 11.1 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY(a)—30 June

	Unit	1998(b)	1999(b)	2000	2001	2002
Plant nurseries	no.	19	17	16	18	21
Cut flower and flower seed growing	no.	6	7	6	7	9
Vegetable growing	no.	12	8	13	11	9
Grape growing	no.	4	4	3	4	4
Fruit growing nec	no.	79	89	90	111	116
Beef cattle farming	no.	213	211	211	212	211
Other farming(c)	no.	12	13	11	13	12
Grain, crop and plant growing nec(d)	no.	11	10	11	11	13
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>395</i>
All other industries	no.	21	4	6	12	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>406</b>
Area in agriculture	'000ha	67 324	66 885	67 453	67 072	65 166

(a) Establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.

(b) Data at 31 March.

(c) Includes dairy, poultry, pigs, horse and livestock nec.

(d) Includes grain grown for sheep/beef cattle farming.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 7121.0).

### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

#### Field crops production

During 2002–03 field crop production for the NT was valued at around \$11.0m, an increase of \$4.4m (67.4%) from 2001–02. This substantial increase was mainly due to a 63.8% rise in seed and hay production from \$5.9m to \$9.6m.

## 11.2 VALUE OF FIELD CROPS BY DISTRICT(a)(b)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Darwin District(c)						
Cereal	300	308	82	213	36	10
Seed and hay	—	—	2 719	3 308	3 306	3 538
Peanuts	280	na	388	346	516	780
Katherine District(c)						
Cereal	54	314	287	269	33	—
Seed and hay	—	—	1 775	1 778	1 626	4 588
Peanuts	277	257	105	130	127	608
Northern Territory(d)						
Cereal	354	622	369	482	69	10
Seed and hay	7 237	7 736	5 296	5 901	5 878	9 631
Peanuts	557	257	493	476	642	1 389
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>8 615</b>	<b>6 158</b>	<b>6 859</b>	<b>6 589</b>	<b>11 029</b>

(a) Estimates only.

(b) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(c) Districts are not precisely defined geographical regions. Douglas/Daly is included in Darwin District.

(d) Northern Territory totals contain components from other regions not reported here.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

### Fruit and vegetable production

During 2002-03 fruit and vegetable production for the NT was valued at \$75.7m, a decrease of \$6.5m (7.9%) from 2001-02. The value of fruit production decreased by 10.7% to \$63.5m while vegetable production increased by 10.2% to \$12.2m. In the Katherine and Darwin districts the value of fruit and vegetable production increased by 18.4% and 3.0% respectively in 2002-03. In Alice Springs District the value decreased by 49.8%, largely as a result of a 50.3% decrease in the value of fruit production. The sudden halving of the value of fruit production in Alice Springs District resulted from a 51% drop in the production of table grapes due to unseasonal rainfall.

### 11.3 VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES(a)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Darwin District(b)						
Fruit	30 691	26 064	41 339	42 527	38 368	38 426
Vegetable	5 261	7 586	7 385	10 213	10 440	11 861
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>35 952</b>	<b>33 639</b>	<b>48 724</b>	<b>52 740</b>	<b>48 808</b>	<b>50 286</b>
Katherine District(b)						
Fruit	8 753	6 237	12 454	10 046	12 421	14 986
Vegetable	1 195	1 940	1 353	360	270	39
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>9 948</b>	<b>8 177</b>	<b>13 807</b>	<b>10 407</b>	<b>12 691</b>	<b>15 025</b>
Alice Springs District(b)						
Fruit	8 582	10 801	14 680	18 255	20 365	10 115
Vegetable	623	290	300	300	335	270
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>9 205</b>	<b>11 091</b>	<b>14 980</b>	<b>18 555</b>	<b>20 700</b>	<b>10 385</b>
Northern Territory						
Fruit	48 027	43 102	68 473	70 828	71 154	63 527
Vegetable	7 079	9 805	9 038	10 873	11 045	12 170
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>55 106</b>	<b>52 908</b>	<b>77 511</b>	<b>81 701</b>	<b>82 199</b>	<b>75 696</b>

(a) Fruit includes grapes.

(b) Districts are not precisely defined geographical regions. Douglas/Daly is included in Darwin District.

(c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

Since 1997-98 the value of fruit and vegetable production in the NT has increased by 37.4% with the largest percentage increase occurring in Katherine (up 51.0%). The value of Darwin's fruit and vegetable production increased by 39.9% over the same period while Alice Springs increased by 12.8%.

## LIVESTOCK

The Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD) estimated the value of the NT livestock industry to be \$197.5m in 2001-02, up 5.3% from \$187.5m the previous year. The cattle industry contributed 93.2% (\$184.1m) of the total value with other livestock industries (which include buffalo, poultry, horse, crocodile and dairy) contributing the remaining \$13.5m.

During the 12 months to 30 June 2002 cattle numbers in the NT increased by 4.1%, domesticated buffalo numbers were up by 85.7% while poultry numbers fell by 29.5%. Pigs, goats and horses fell by 71.2% and other livestock numbers fell by 72.5%.

#### 11.4 LIVESTOCK ON HOLDINGS—30 JUNE

	1997(a)	1998(a)	1999(a)	2000	2001	2002
<i>Livestock</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Cattle	1 530 172	1 567 237	1 567 000	1 570 238	1 708 648	1 779 295
Domesticated buffalo	9 440	11 248	8 520	6 130	7 327	13 609
Pigs, goats and horses	8 838	8 857	8 696	(b)9 525	(b)11 728	(b)3 380
Poultry	229 726	242 337	249 631	233 600	159 847	112 757
Other livestock(c)	10 004	7 795	7 036	6 130	12 911	3 549

(a) Data at 31 March.

(b) From 2000 onwards, goats are included with other livestock.

(c) Includes ostriches, emus, camels, donkeys, alpacas, other not elsewhere classified and, from 2000, goats.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 7121.0).

**Cattle numbers** At 30 June 2002 there were 1.8 million head of cattle on properties in the NT, an increase of 70,647 (up 4.1%) from the previous year. NT cattle numbers have increased by 249,135 (16.3%) in the five years to 2002 with the largest percentage increase recorded in the Barkly Region (16.0%). Properties in the Katherine Region held 36.2% of all cattle in the NT at June 2002 (644,966), with a further 33.0% (587,124) held on holdings in the Barkly Region.

#### 11.5 CATTLE—30 JUNE

	1997(a)	1998(a)	1999(a)	2000	2001	2002
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Darwin Region Balance						
Daly	54 113	70 325	67 507	57 613	72 065	56 694
Katherine						
Elsey - Bal	143 143	117 145	91 639	83 658	114 055	116 944
Gulf	25 854	32 418	51 697	46 830	52 808	51 963
Victoria	429 708	479 464	456 913	468 951	502 128	476 059
Barkly						
Tableland	427 486	440 620	427 627	443 497	500 719	501 472
Tennant Creek - Bal	78 518	58 568	74 821	61 070	81 899	85 652
Central						
Petermann	59 314	66 513	73 004	71 511	78 422	75 755
Sandover - Bal	159 265	150 743	160 354	175 704	167 174	138 631
Tanami	71 015	92 046	90 156	88 250	100 185	109 582
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>	<b>1 530 160</b>	<b>1 567 237</b>	<b>1 567 000</b>	<b>1 570 238</b>	<b>1 708 648</b>	<b>1 779 295</b>

(a) Data at 31 March.

(b) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 7121.0).

Cattle and calf disposals In the 12 months to 30 June 2002 there were 306,717 cattle and calf disposals in the NT, up 37.2% on the previous year. This reflected a strong recovery for cattle sales in 2002 but sales were still much lower than those recorded in 1997, 1998 and 1999 (366,987, 425,037 and 374,670 respectively).

#### 11.6 CATTLE AND CALF DISPOSALS(a)—30 June

	1997(b)	1998(b)	1999(b)	2000	2001	2002
<i>Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Darwin Region Balance						
Daly	11 190	26 685	26 516	27 738	16 645	25 939
Katherine						
Elsey - Bal	69 243	92 998	69 294	20 498	20 426	21 749
Gulf	3 397	3 386	6 046	5 158	5 914	5 722
Victoria	81 384	109 749	66 443	72 775	39 377	103 757
Barkly						
Tableland	112 697	113 412	91 635	84 313	67 370	74 495
Tennant Creek - Bal	13 808	5 293	6 581	9 072	2 818	2 172
Central						
Petermann	10 615	14 250	13 739	12 728	6 640	8 506
Sandover - Bal	36 711	35 341	37 602	39 192	40 550	23 821
Tanami	6 710	10 876	14 172	21 240	13 709	10 922
<b>Northern Territory(c)</b>	<b>366 987</b>	<b>425 037</b>	<b>374 670</b>	<b>316 953</b>	<b>223 492</b>	<b>306 717</b>

(a) Excluding bulls sold for breeding.

(b) Data at 31 March.

(c) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 7121.0).

Live cattle exports Live cattle exports fell by 19.8% from 322,602 in 2002 to 258,719 in 2003, a level similar to that in 2001 when 258,127 head were exported through the Port of Darwin. The live cattle trade reached a high of 448,196 in 1997 but a downturn in the economies of some South-East Asian countries more than halved the trade the following year and numbers have been at consistently lower levels since that time. In 2002 new markets were established in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Sarawak, Sabah and East Timor. However, export numbers to these markets have been small and in 2003 no live cattle were shipped to Jordan or Saudi Arabia. Egypt, which had been a significant importer in recent years and took 10,873 head in 2002, took no cattle in 2003. Exports to all other destinations except East Timor fell between 2002 and 2003.

### 11.7 FINAL DESTINATION OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN(a)

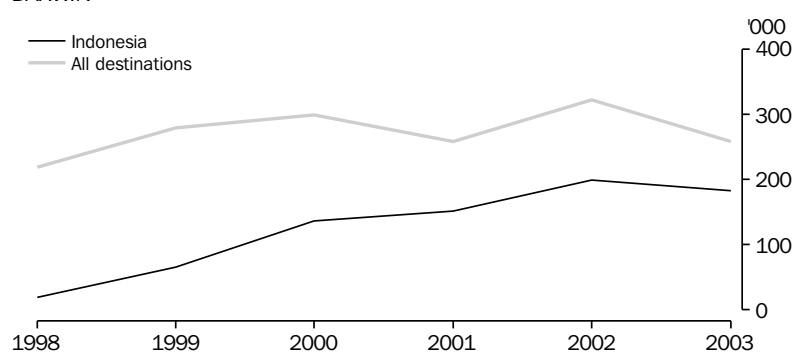
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<i>Destination</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Brunei	6 948	14 862	16 062	16 155	19 085	16 572
Egypt	34 286	28 350	21 419	52 692	10 873	—
Indonesia	19 614	65 277	136 323	151 190	199 327	182 625
East Timor	—	—	—	—	32	58
Libya	15 163	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—	688	—
Philippines	133 265	152 198	108 957	31 984	65 931	49 892
Malaysia	9 622	19 324	16 418	5 055	18 765	9 028
Thailand	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	—	—	—	941	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	6 550	—
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	1 033	320
Sabah	541	—	—	110	318	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>219 439</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>	<b>258 127</b>	<b>322 602</b>	<b>258 719</b>

(a) Includes interstate cattle exported through the Port of Darwin.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

Since 1998 annual live cattle exports to Indonesia through the Port of Darwin have grown steadily each year with the exception of 2003 when they decreased by 16,702 head from the previous year. The growth and decline of export numbers to Indonesia, which overtook the Philippines as the leading importer of live cattle from Australia through the Port of Darwin in 2000, reflects the general trend of cattle exports and illustrates the strong links between demand for cattle and regional economic conditions.

### 11.8 FINAL DESTINATION OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

In 2003, 82.9% of the 258,719 live cattle exported through the Port of Darwin originated in the NT and the remainder were from interstate.

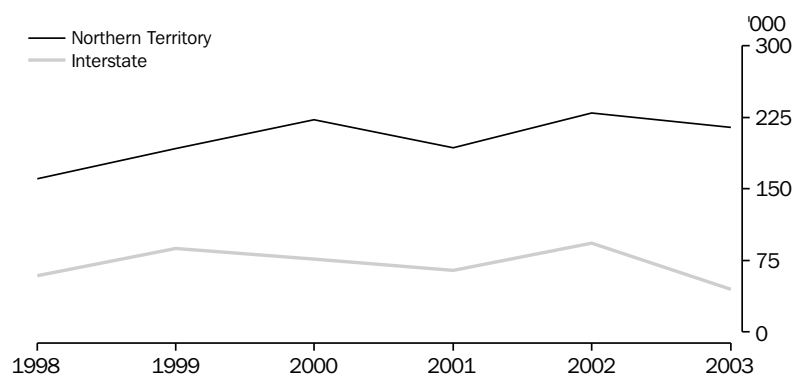
### 11.9 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Northern Territory	160 412	192 441	222 669	193 172	229 796	214 362
Interstate	59 027	87 570	76 510	64 957	92 806	44 357
<b>Total</b>	<b>219 439</b>	<b>280 011</b>	<b>299 179</b>	<b>258 129</b>	<b>322 602</b>	<b>258 719</b>

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

During the five years to 2003 the proportion of live cattle exports originating from interstate has ranged from a high of 31.3% of all exports in 1999 to a low of 17.1% in 2003.

### 11.10 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

**Buffalo** The number of domesticated buffalo in the NT almost doubled between 2001 and 2002 to 13,609 head. Katherine Region experienced a fivefold increase from 1,100 head to 5,783 while Darwin Region Balance more than tripled its numbers from 1,605 to 5,637.

### 11.11 DOMESTICATED BUFFALO—30 June

	1997(a)	1998(a)	1999(a)	2000	2001	2002
Statistical Local Area	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Darwin Region Balance						
South Alligator	2 439	2 136	3 392	1 577	1 605	3 273
Daly	102	140	640	718	75	2 364
Katherine						
Elsey - Bal	5 088	4 894	1 604	1 060	1 100	5 783
Victoria	119	121	131	—	—	—
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>	<b>9 440</b>	<b>11 248</b>	<b>8 520</b>	<b>6 130</b>	<b>7 327</b>	<b>13 609</b>

(a) Data at 31 March.

(b) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 7121.0).

## FISHERIES

During the five year period to 2002–03 the value of the NT fishing industry declined by 17.6% to \$110.2m. Between 2001–02 and 2002–03 the value of the barramundi catch fell by \$1.5m, mud crabs by \$5.3m and prawns by \$25.5m. Aquaculture, which includes the pearl industry, recovered well from the low production figures of 2001–02 to record an increase of \$17.3m in 2002–03.

## 11.12 FISHING INDUSTRY—Estimated value(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
<i>Commodity</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
<b>Fish</b>						
Barramundi	3 305	3 791	4 506	5 510	5 126	3 583
Sea perch	1 559	2 324	3 655	4 047	3 043	3 540
<i>Total fish(a)</i>	<i>14 031</i>	<i>13 209</i>	<i>16 660</i>	<i>21 154</i>	<i>19 878</i>	<i>24 837</i>
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Mud crabs	7 406	7 736	12 046	10 341	10 324	5 035
Prawns	53 350	74 638	57 076	73 332	80 477	54 947
<i>Total crustaceans(a)</i>	<i>60 796</i>	<i>82 448</i>	<i>69 138</i>	<i>84 484</i>	<i>91 355</i>	<i>60 403</i>
Aquaculture(b)	58 000	55 000	55 000	34 500	4 627	21 906
<b>Mollusc</b>						
Trepang	781	927	3 330	1 956	1 144	2 922
<i>Total mollusc(a)</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>3 358</i>	<i>1 965</i>	<i>1 202</i>	<i>3 009</i>
<b>Total of all species(c)</b>	<b>133 608</b>	<b>151 591</b>	<b>144 156</b>	<b>142 102</b>	<b>117 062</b>	<b>110 155</b>

(a) Totals include species not shown separately.

(b) Aquaculture includes pearl shell, pearl oysters, prawns, barramundi and aquarium fish.

(c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

## CHAPTER 12

## MINING AND ENERGY

### INTRODUCTION

In 2002–03 the mining industry (encompassing mineral ore and energy production) remained the most significant contributor to the Northern Territory (NT) economy, contributing 23.0% (\$34.3m) to the NT economy compared to 5.2% nationally. However, the mining industry was a less significant contributor to employment accounting for only 2.4% of employed persons in the NT in 2001.

### MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

The most significant known metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources found in the NT are:

- bauxite — the third largest bauxite producing mine in Australia, located near Gove
- gold — major operating mines are located in the Pine Creek and Tanami Desert areas
- manganese — Groote Eylandt is the world's third largest producer of high grade manganese ore
- zinc, lead and silver — including one of the world's largest known ore bodies of zinc, lead and silver at McArthur River
- deposits of phosphate (around Wonarah), garnet sands and vermiculite (north-east of Alice Springs)
- magnesite — a major resource in the Batchelor area
- lead, cobalt, copper, nickel and silver — a major polymetallic deposit in the Batchelor area
- diamonds — the Merlin mine in the Borroloola area (decommissioned in 2004).

Significant known energy resources in the NT are:

- uranium — deposits at Ranger, Jabiluka and Koongarra
- natural gas — onshore at Palm Valley and Mereenie and large reserves offshore at Greater Sunrise, Evans Shoal, Bayu-Undan (Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) in the Timor Sea) and Petrel
- oil — onshore production at Mereenie and offshore production and reserves at Jabiru, Challis/Cassini, Laminaria/Corallina and Elang/Kakatua/Kakatua Nth (JPDA) in the Timor Sea
- condensate — offshore reserves at Bayu-Undan and Greater Sunrise.

### MINING

Exploration Total mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure for the NT is not available for publication in 2002–03. However, at the national level, which includes the NT total, exploration expenditure rose by 13.4% in the 12 months to 30 June 2003.

Exploration continued Mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) expenditure increased by 1.2% in the NT from \$48.4m in 2001–02 to \$49.0m in 2002–03. Nationally, mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) expenditure increased by 14.4% to \$732.8m over the same period.

Petroleum exploration expenditure in the NT is not available for publication in 2002–03, although it more than doubled from \$82.5m in 2000–01 to \$169.9m in 2001–02. This is mainly attributable to expenditure on offshore exploration. Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure increased by 12.7% from \$882.6m in 2001–02 to \$995.0m in 2002–03.

## 12.1 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Commodity	Northern Territory			Australia		
	\$m			\$m		
	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Copper, silver, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt	7.9	7.3	np	165.4	132.9	142.3
Gold	26.7	25.4	np	370.2	331.3	378.4
Uranium	6.7	7.1	5.3	np	8.8	6.9
Diamonds	4.7	5.2	np	31.8	35.4	29.8
Total mineral exploration expenditure(a)	47.5	48.4	49.0	683.3	640.6	732.8
Total petroleum exploration expenditure(b)	82.5	169.9	np	1 024.7	882.6	995.0
<b>Total exploration expenditure</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>1 708.0</b>	<b>1 523.2</b>	<b>1 727.8</b>

(a) Total includes iron ore, mineral sands, coal and other metallic and nonmetallic minerals.

(b) Includes the areas of the Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Joint Petroleum Development Area of the Timor Sea.

Source: ABS data available on request, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, December 2003 (cat. no. 8412.0).

Mineral production In 2002–03 all NT manganese, bauxite and alumina was produced in the East Arnhem Region where large mines are located at Groote Eylandt and Gove. The majority of gold and silver production occurred in the Central Region (88.4% and 61.6% respectively) and all zinc/lead concentrate and diamonds were produced in the Katherine Region from deposits at McArthur River and the Borroloola area. All uranium oxide production occurred in the Darwin Region Balance from deposits at Ranger, Jabiluka and Koongara. The production of nonmetallic minerals other than diamonds increased from 2.2m tonnes in 2001–02 to 2.6m tonnes in 2002–03, an increase mainly attributable to quarry operations in Katherine and Tennant Creek areas for supply of aggregate and rail ballast for the Darwin to Alice Springs railway.

## 12.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION—2002–03

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
<b>Metallic minerals</b>								
Gold	grams	—	2 178 898	—	—	183 430	17 930 780	<b>20 293 108</b>
Manganese	tonnes	—	—	1 852 330	—	—	—	<b>1 852 330</b>
Bauxite	tonnes	—	—	6 060 164	—	—	—	<b>6 060 164</b>
Alumina	tonnes	—	—	1 996 159	—	—	—	<b>1 996 159</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	298 323	—	—	<b>298 323</b>
Silver	grams	—	877 065	—	—	—	1 405 267	<b>2 282 332</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>								
Diamonds	carats	—	—	—	105 030	—	—	<b>105 030</b>
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	tonnes	1 012 193	230 424	5 556	497 430	763 107	110 021	<b>2 618 731</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>								
Crude oil	megalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>4 276</b>
Natural gas	gigalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>473</b>
Uranium oxide	tonnes	—	4 386	—	—	—	—	<b>4 386</b>

(a) Northern Territory total includes Ashmore and Cartier Island.

(b) Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sandstone and salt.

Note: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

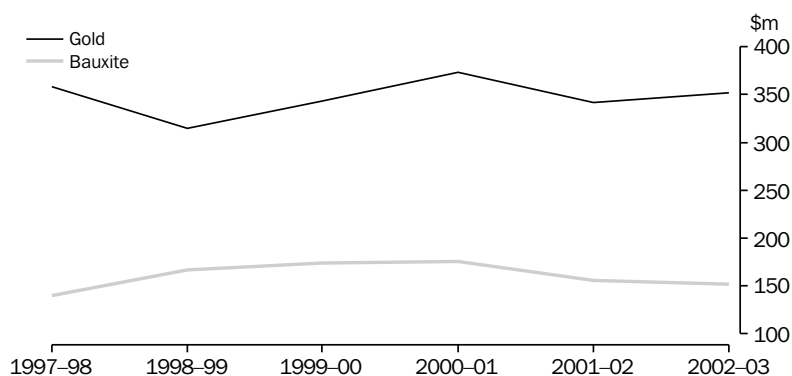
Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

**Value of production** The total value of mineral and energy production in the NT for 2002–03 was \$2,816m, representing a decrease of 11.8% from the previous year.

The value of metallic mineral production fell by 8.4% to \$1,296m in the year to 30 June 2003. This decrease was largely a result of lower prices for zinc/lead concentrate and alumina, which decreased by \$68.6m and \$58.1m respectively. The decline in the value of alumina production occurred despite an increase in production of 19,933 tonnes, as a result of its declining unit price (down 12.5%). Both the production and price of silver also decreased, resulting in a decline in the value of silver production of \$96,800.

During the five years to 2002–03 the value of gold production in the NT has been around twice that of bauxite production. In 1997–98 the value of gold production was at its highest for the period at \$358.2m. Bauxite production was most valuable in 2000–01 when ore to the value of \$175.3m was produced.

### 12.3 GOLD AND BAUXITE PRODUCTION



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

The value of nonmetallic mineral production increased by 8.2% to \$49.5m in 2002-03. This increase was achieved despite the unit price of diamonds falling by 25.2% in the year to 30 June 2003 and the resultant \$2.1m decrease in the value of diamond production. The overall increase in the value of nonmetallic mineral production was due to a 20.0% increase in the value of nonmetallic minerals other than diamond, which rose by \$5.9m as production levels increased by 466,477 tonnes.

The value of energy mineral production decreased by 15.1% to \$1,471m in 2002-03. There was a 16.2% decline in the value of crude oil production despite a 14.6% rise in price for the product, due to a fall in production of 1,574 megalitres between 2001-02 and 2002-03. The value of uranium oxide production also decreased (by 10.2%), largely as a result of a lower unit price (down 20.7%) although this was partly offset by increased production (up 13.3%).

## 12.4 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION—2002–03

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory(a)</i></b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Metallic minerals</b>							
Gold	—	39 829	—	—	3 477	308 772	<b>352 078</b>
Manganese	—	—	199 439	—	—	—	<b>199 439</b>
Bauxite	—	—	151 504	—	—	—	<b>151 504</b>
Alumina	—	—	442 619	—	—	—	<b>442 619</b>
Zinc/lead concentrate	—	—	—	149 437	—	—	<b>149 437</b>
Silver	—	206	—	—	—	331	<b>537</b>
<i>Total metallic minerals</i>	—	40 035	793 562	149 437	3 477	309 103	<b>1 295 614</b>
<b>Nonmetallic minerals</b>							
Diamonds	—	—	—	14 329	—	—	<b>14 329</b>
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	10 438	3 585	289	5 932	8 132	6 787	<b>35 163</b>
<i>Total nonmetallic minerals</i>	10 438	3 585	289	20 261	8 132	6 787	<b>49 492</b>
<b>Energy minerals</b>							
Crude oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1 272 040</b>
Natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>44 775</b>
Uranium oxide	—	154 143	—	—	—	—	<b>154 143</b>
<i>Total energy minerals</i>	—	154 143	—	—	—	—	<b>1 470 958</b>
<b>Total mineral production</b>	<b>10 438</b>	<b>197 763</b>	<b>793 851</b>	<b>169 698</b>	<b>11 609</b>	<b>315 890</b>	<b>2 816 064</b>

(a) Northern Territory total includes Ashmore and Cartier Island.

(b) Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sand stone and salt.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development.

**Mineral exports** In 2002–03 the value of NT exports of mineral ores and mineral fuels decreased by 18.6% to \$1,322.5m from the previous year, mainly due to a decrease in the volume of crude oil produced.

The total value of exports from the NT mining industry (excluding oil and gas extraction) in 2002–03 decreased by 29.5% to \$88.3m from the previous year, the lowest level since 1995–96. In 2002–03 exports from the NT mining industry (excluding oil and gas extraction) represented 3.4% of the total value of NT exports.

The value of NT exports from the oil and gas extraction industry in 2002–03 decreased by 17.7% to \$1,234.2m from the previous year but still represented about half (47.3%) of the total value of all NT exports in 2002–03.

## 12.5 VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MINERAL ORES AND FUELS

	<i>Mineral ores(a)(b)</i>	<i>Mineral fuels(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1992-93	26.6	524.8	551.4
1993-94	13.6	266.9	280.5
1994-95	23.4	153.1	176.5
1995-96	55.4	119.2	174.6
1996-97	106.8	170.2	277.0
1997-98	170.8	63.3	234.1
1998-99	206.4	58.0	264.4
1999-2000	136.8	1 265.5	1 402.3
2000-01	229.7	2 902.8	3 132.5
2001-02	125.2	1 498.8	1 624.0
2002-03	88.3	1 234.2	1 322.5

(a) Includes ores, slag and ash.

(b) The coverage of this code changed on 1 July 1996 as a result of changes to the International Harmonized System.

(c) Includes mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, January 2004* (cat. no. 5368.0).

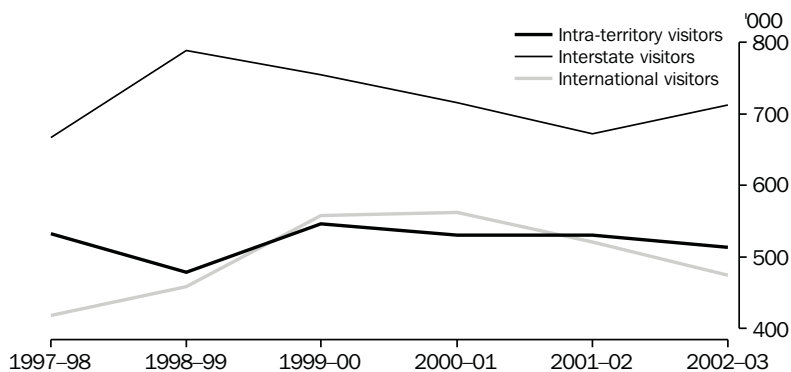
## CHAPTER 13

## TOURISM

### VISITORS TO NT

In 2002–03 the Northern Territory Tourist Commission recorded 1.7 million visitors to the NT, a fall of 1.4% from the previous year, continuing a decline in the total number of visitors to the NT since 1999–2000. Although the number of interstate visitors increased by 6.0% from 672,000 in 2001–02 to 712,000 in 2002–03, international visitors declined by 9.0% to 474,000 and intra-territory visitors fell by 3.2% to 513,000 over the same period.

#### 13.1 VISITORS TO NT



Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

Despite a decrease in visitor numbers in 2002–03 visitor nights increased by 1.6% to 9.6 million. Increased visitor nights for both intra-territory visitors (up 8.2% to 1.9 million) and interstate visitors (up 6.4% to 5.7 million) offset a decline in international visitor nights (down 14.0% to 2.0 million). The average length of stay increased slightly from 5.5 days in 2001–02 to 5.6 days in 2002–03. Interstate visitors had a longer average length of stay in the NT (7.9 nights) than intra-territory and international visitors who spent an average of 3.7 and 4.3 nights respectively.

#### Visitor profile

Of the 1.7 million visitors to the NT in 2002–03, 44.8% visited the Top End, 43.3% visited the Central Region, 17.6% visited Katherine Region and 8.9% visited Barkly Region. On average, visitors stayed 7.0 nights in the Top End compared with 3.9 nights in the Central and Katherine Regions and 1.9 nights in Barkly Region.

### 13.2 VISITOR PROFILE(a)—2002–03

	Unit	Top End(b)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Number of visitors(c)						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	280	98	26	141	<b>513</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	368	140	89	271	<b>712</b>
International visitors	'000	114	60	36	323	<b>474</b>
All visitors(d)	'000	762	299	151	736	<b>1 699</b>
Proportion of total	%	44.8	17.6	8.9	43.3	<b>100.0</b>
Visitor nights						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	977	406	57	468	<b>1 909</b>
Interstate visitors	'000	3 464	555	179	1 459	<b>5 656</b>
International visitors	'000	863	208	47	908	<b>2 026</b>
All visitors(d)	'000	5 304	1 169	283	2 835	<b>9 591</b>
Proportion of total	%	55.3	12.2	3.0	29.6	<b>100.0</b>
Average length of stay (days)	no.	7.0	3.9	1.9	3.9	<b>5.6</b>
Visitors nights by purpose(e)						
Holiday	'000	2 138	661	207	1 648	<b>4 654</b>
Business	'000	596	308	6	281	<b>1 191</b>
Visit friends or relatives	'000	1 922	161	44	552	<b>2 679</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(b) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions match Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(c) Regions add to more than total, and percentages to over 100, as visitors may visit more than one region but are counted once only in totals.

(d) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(e) Visitor nights by purpose, not shown in this table, include visits for personal reasons, sporting events, school excursions and attending festivals.

Source: Territory Tourism Selected Statistics 2002–03, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

Interstate visitors accounted for 41.9% of all visitors to the NT in 2002–03, intra-territory visitors for 30.2% and international visitors the remaining 27.9%. In the Top End 36.7% of visitors came from within the NT, 48.3% were from interstate and 15.0% were from overseas. Conversely, 43.9% of all visitors to the Central Region were from overseas, and only 19.2% were from within the NT. The Katherine and Barkly Regions both had high proportions of interstate visitors (46.8% and 58.9% respectively).

In all regions, visitors who indicated that the main purpose for their trip was to have a holiday accounted for the highest proportion of visitor nights, ranging from 40.3% of all visitor nights in the Top End to 73.1% in the Barkly Region. The Top End had the highest proportion of visitors who had come to visit friends or relatives (36.2% of all visitor nights in the Top End) while Katherine Region had the highest proportion of visitors whose primary purpose for visiting was business (26.3% of all visitor nights in the Katherine Region).

**Visitor expenditure** In 2002–03 total visitor expenditure in the NT was \$1,079.6m. Visitors to the Top End accounted for 50.4% of all visitor expenditure, followed by visitors to the Central Region (37.5%) and Katherine Region (9.5%). On average, visitors to the Top End spent more per visitor night than visitors to the other regions.

### 13.3 VISITOR EXPENDITURE(a)—2002–03

	Unit	Top End(b)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(c)
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Intra-territory visitors	\$m	64.7	19.4	6.1	29.7	<b>120.0</b>
Interstate visitors	\$m	347.0	61.3	16.3	182.5	<b>607.1</b>
International visitors	\$m	131.8	21.9	6.3	192.3	<b>352.4</b>
All visitors	\$m	543.6	102.6	28.8	404.5	<b>1 079.6</b>
Proportion of total	%	50.4	9.5	2.7	37.5	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average expenditure per person</b>						
Holiday visitors	\$	739	314	185	560	<b>641</b>
Visit friends or relatives	\$	559	350	201	380	<b>500</b>
Business visitors	\$	762	425	269	560	<b>687</b>
<b>Daily expenditure per person</b>						
Holiday visitors	\$	132	93	108	179	<b>142</b>
Visit friends or relatives	\$	45	79	55	57	<b>50</b>
Business visitors	\$	167	77	137	155	<b>141</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(b) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions match Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Northern Territory Travel Monitor 2002–03, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

The highest level of daily expenditure was reported by holiday visitors to Central Region (\$179) followed by business visitors to the Top End (\$167). Business visitors to the Top End and Barkly Region spent the most per day on average in those regions (\$167 and \$137 respectively), while in the Katherine and Central Regions holiday visitors had the highest average daily expenditure per person (\$93 and \$179 respectively). In the 12 months to 30 June 2003 the most significant changes in average daily expenditure were recorded by business visitors in Barkly Region (up 61.2%) and people visiting friends or relatives in the Katherine Region (up 61.2%).

#### Visitor motivators and activities

The top motivator for all interstate and international holiday visitors to the NT in 2002–03 was to see icons such as Uluru and Jim Jim Falls (62%), closely followed by a wish to see the Outback/wilderness (61%) and a desire to go somewhere different (49%). International visitors were more likely than interstate visitors to include Aboriginal art or cultural activities in their visit (57% compared with 44%) while significantly more interstate visitors included fishing among their activities than their international counterparts (21% compared with 2%). Other popular activities undertaken by holiday visitors to the NT included bushwalking (53%), visiting historic sites (44%), swimming (39%), viewing wildlife (37%), boat cruises (28%) and birdwatching (26%).

Visitor motivators and activities *continued*

During the five years to 2002–03 the number of visitors to the most popular national park in the NT, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, peaked at 396,000 visitors in 2000–01 before declining slightly to 388,000 visitors in 2002–03. Of the other major national parks in the NT, only Nitmiluk National Park experienced an increase in visitor numbers in the 12 months to 30 June 2003, up 4% to 251,000 visitors. Visitor numbers to Kakadu and Litchfield National Parks in the Top End decreased in 2002–03 (down 3% and 9% respectively) as did the number of visitors to Watarrka National Park in Central Australia (down 10%).

## VISITOR TRANSPORTATION

The majority of interstate and international visitors to the Top End and Central Region travelled into the NT by air (72% and 67% respectively), while visitors to the Barkly and Katherine Regions were more likely to drive themselves (71% and 49% respectively). Overall, 64% of interstate and international visitors to the Territory came by air and 25% arrived driving their own vehicles. Only 7% of visitors to the NT arrived by coach.

### 13.4 VISITOR TRANSPORTATION(a)—2002–03

	<i>Top End(b)</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<b><i>Northern Territory</i></b>
	%	%	%	%	%
Main transport to Northern Territory(c)					
Air	72	42	6	67	<b>64</b>
Coach	3	7	17	6	<b>7</b>
Self-drive	22	49	71	21	<b>25</b>
Other/not stated	4	2	6	6	<b>5</b>
Main transport within Northern Territory					
Air	10	6	—	14	<b>12</b>
Coach	16	12	17	33	<b>26</b>
Self-drive	56	76	80	43	<b>50</b>
Other/not stated	18	6	3	10	<b>12</b>

(a) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

(b) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions match Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(c) Excludes intra-territory visitors.

Source: Northern Territory Travel Monitor 2002–03, Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

The main type of transport used by all visitors within the NT was self-drive vehicles (50%), particularly in the Barkly and Katherine Regions (80% and 76% respectively). Coach travel was most popular in Central Region, with 33% of visitors choosing that mode of travel.

## COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION

While commercial accommodation activity is concentrated in the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs Tourism Regions, it is also a key component of the local economies for the rest of the NT. However, much of the data cannot be published at regional level for the rest of the NT because of confidentiality restrictions.

Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments

Two existing tourism establishments were included for the first time in the Survey of Tourist Accommodation in the June quarter 2003. This has resulted in a break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003 and so particular care needs to be taken when calculating percentage changes between 2002 and 2003.

While the number of hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartment buildings surveyed increased from 88 in 2002 to 90 in 2003, the number of people employed in these establishments fell by 7.9%. In 2003 there were 1.1 million guest arrivals and 2.2 million guest nights at hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the NT, resulting in an average length of stay of 2.0 days. Takings from accommodation for this period amounted to \$148.5m. The room occupancy rate for the NT dropped from 55.8% in 2002 to 54.1% in 2003, with Katherine Tourism Region recording the greatest decline in the room occupancy rate (down 4.7 percentage points).

### 13.5 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)(b)—Year ended 31 December

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(c)		Katherine Tourism Region(c)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(c)		Other(d)		Northern Territory	
		2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Establishments	no.	35	35	9	10	22	23	22	22	88	90
Guest rooms	no.	2 652	2 640	513	598	1 706	1 715	1 515	1 463	6 386	6 416
Bed spaces	no.	7 829	7 543	1 419	1 551	5 119	5 538	4 524	4 089	18 891	18 721
Persons employed	no.	1 263	1 180	163	144	760	785	910	743	3 096	2 852
Room nights occupied	'000	590.2	570.8	84.7	83.8	319.5	336.6	291.3	265.3	1 285.5	1 257.0
Guest nights	'000	952.0	933.7	153.8	151.8	550.9	564.2	546.4	506.3	2 203.0	2 156.0
Guest arrivals	'000	391.8	388.9	108.0	104.5	264.7	271.9	387.4	335.8	1 152.0	1 101.0
Takings from accommodation	\$m	62.2	63.8	6.1	7.1	27.2	28.1	54.7	49.5	150.2	148.5
Room occupancy rate	%	61.1	59.2	43.1	38.4	53.9	53.8	53.1	49.7	55.8	54.1
Bed occupancy rate	%	33.5	33.9	27.8	26.8	30.6	27.9	33.4	33.9	32.3	31.4
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(b) There is a break in the time series between the March and June quarters 2003 due to two existing establishments being identified for the first time and added to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation in June quarter 2003.

(c) Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(d) 'Other' includes Kakadu, Arnhem, Tablelands, Petermann and MacDonnell tourism regions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory, December 2003 (cat. no. 8635.7.55.001).

Visitor hostels

In 2003 visitor hostel guest nights increased slightly in the NT (up 0.1%) with the Darwin Tourism Region experiencing an increase of 7.5% to 268,146. However, in the Alice Springs Tourism Region visitor hostel guest nights fell by 10.3%. Some visitor hostel data, including the number of guest nights, is confidential for the Katherine and Other regions in 2003. Takings from accommodation increased 9.1% for the NT with increased revenue for the Darwin Tourism Region (up 20.1%) reflecting the increase in guest nights in 2003. The opposite trend was similarly reflected in the Alice Springs Tourism Region with takings from accommodation decreasing by 6.5%.

### 13.6 VISITOR HOSTELS(a)—Year ended 31 December

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(b)		Katherine Tourism Region(b)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)		Other(c)		Northern Territory	
		2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Establishments	no.	9	9	4	5	7	7	6	5	26	26
Bed spaces	no.	1 410	1 267	324	380	868	863	442	418	3 044	2 928
Persons employed	no.	77	94	17	25	70	54	84	56	248	229
Guest nights	no.	249 438	268 146	31 216	np	203 790	182 862	62 205	np	546 649	547 224
Guest arrivals	no.	91 287	96 819	16 240	np	115 814	136 482	47 769	np	271 110	301 618
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 749	5 705	595	np	3 168	2 963	2 130	np	10 642	11 613
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.7	2.8	1.9	np	1.8	1.3	1.3	np	2.0	1.8
Bed occupancy rate	%	49.0	50.5	36.2	np	64.4	56.6	37.6	np	50.8	47.6

(a) Comprising establishments with 25 or more bed spaces.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover - Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory, December 2003* (cat. no. 8635.7.55.001).

**Caravan parks** The number of site nights occupied at NT caravan parks in 2003 decreased by 6.1% from 2002, however overall takings increased by 0.9% to \$24.7m for the same period. The most significant increase in accommodation revenue occurred in the combined tourism regions defined as 'Other' comprising Kakadu, Arnhem, Tablelands, Petermann, MacDonnell and Daly Regions. Accommodation takings also increased 2.7% in the Darwin Tourism Region but fell in the Katherine and Alice Springs Tourism Regions. Site occupancy rates fell in all regions except Alice Springs where it increased by over 10%.

The number of people employed in caravan parks in the NT in 2003 increased by 24.4% from the previous year, with the most significant increase recorded in Other (89.1%) followed by Darwin Tourism Region (up 44.9%). The number of people employed in caravan parks in the Alice Springs Tourism Region fell by more than half to 42.

### 13.7 CARAVAN PARKS(a)—Year ended 31 December

		Darwin Tourism Region(b)		Katherine Tourism Region(b)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)		Other(c)		Northern Territory	
	Unit	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Establishments	no.	18	19	10	10	8	8	12	18	48	55
Total capacity	no.	2 832	3 004	1 478	1 433	1 386	1 090	2 474	3 049	8 170	8 576
Persons employed	no.	69	100	78	78	87	42	110	208	344	428
Site nights occupied	no.	384 641	367 777	148 639	115 368	238 814	229 204	234 713	233 197	1 006 807	945 546
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	8 827.4	9 069.0	3 491.3	2 943.0	5 013.0	4 864.0	7 138.1	7 812.8	24 469.8	24 688.8
Site occupancy rate	%	38.2	34.0	26.8	21.9	47.1	57.5	25.8	22.1	33.8	30.9

(a) Comprising establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, etc.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover - Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

Source: ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory, December 2003 (cat. no. 8635.7.55.001).

## CHAPTER 14

## NORTHERN TERRITORY ECONOMY

### ECONOMIC GROWTH

#### Northern Territory Gross State Product (GSP)

In 2002–03 the Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product (GSP) (at current prices) was \$9,064m, an increase of 3.1% from the previous year. NT GSP contributed 1.2% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

#### 14.1 GDP AND NT GSP, Current prices

Industry	Australia		Northern Territory		
	GDP	GDP per capita	GSP	GSP per capita	Contribution to GDP
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	%
1997–98	561 229	30 134	6 069	32 208	1.1
1998–99	591 917	31 425	6 681	34 914	1.1
1999–2000	626 037	32 870	7 372	37 984	1.2
2000–01	671 120	34 825	8 715	44 381	1.3
2001–02	714 370	36 621	8 792	44 483	1.2
2002–03	753 252	38 151	9 064	45 870	1.2

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

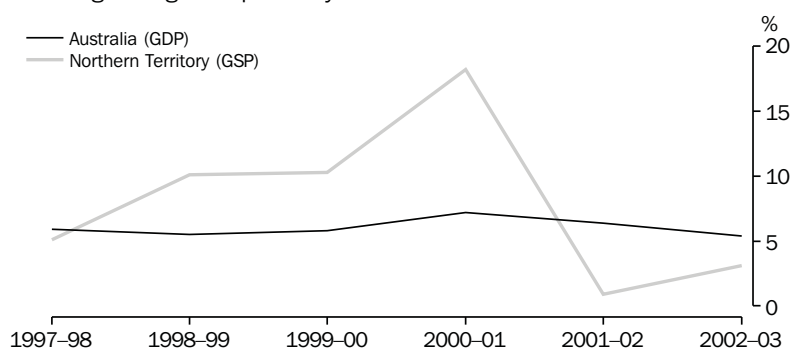
#### GSP per capita

In 2002–03 NT GSP (at current prices) was \$45,870 per capita, which was \$7,719 (20.2%) higher than Australia's GDP per capita. NT GSP per capita has been greater than the national average each year since the ABS began to produce GSP estimates (in 1989–90).

#### Annual growth

In the five years to 2002–03 annual growth in Australia's GDP has remained relatively stable, increasing by between 5.4% and 7.2% each year. In the NT, however, GSP has shown more variable rates of growth, ranging from 0.9% to 18.2%. This reflects changes to gross product in the mining sector which is the most significant contributing industry to NT GSP.

#### 14.2 GDP AND NT GSP (CURRENT PRICES), Percentage change from previous year



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

Industry contribution to total factor income

Total Factor Income (TFI) is equivalent to GSP less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. The main contributors to total factor income in the NT in 2002–03 were mining (\$1,986m), property and business services (\$779m), government administration and defence (\$642m), and construction (\$637m).

In the 10 years to 2002–03 the property and business services and health and community services industries recorded the greatest increases in contributions to NT total factor income, increasing by 2.5 and 2.2 percentage points respectively. In the same period the mining industry's contribution declined 2.2 percentage points.

#### 14.3 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME BY INDUSTRY, Current Prices

	Northern Territory						Australia	
	Value			Proportion of NT TFI			Value	Proportion of Australia's TFI
	1992–93	2001–02	2002–03	1992–93	2001–02	2002–03	2002–03	2002–03
Industry	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	153	326	234	3.5	3.9	2.7	19 202	2.9
Mining	1 102	1 930	1 986	25.2	23.1	23.0	34 427	5.2
Manufacturing	194	331	310	4.4	4.0	3.6	77 651	11.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	105	133	141	2.4	1.6	1.6	16 513	2.5
Construction	271	573	637	6.2	6.9	7.4	44 619	6.7
Wholesale trade	134	203	221	3.1	2.4	2.6	36 553	5.5
Retail trade	247	367	413	5.7	4.4	4.8	37 481	5.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	133	231	231	3.0	2.8	2.7	14 718	2.2
Transport and storage	193	353	389	4.4	4.2	4.5	31 170	4.7
Communication services	113	235	246	2.6	2.8	2.9	19 385	2.9
Finance and insurance	140	219	251	3.2	2.6	2.9	50 741	7.7
Property and business services	284	746	779	6.5	8.9	9.0	77 490	11.7
Government administration and defence	303	726	642	6.9	8.7	7.4	25 636	3.9
Education	207	384	411	4.7	4.6	4.8	30 123	4.6
Health and community services	194	532	568	4.4	6.4	6.6	41 655	6.3
Cultural and recreational services	94	191	206	2.2	2.3	2.4	12 444	1.9
Personal and other services	106	200	224	2.4	2.4	2.6	16 393	2.5
Other(a)	396	682	735	9.1	8.2	8.5	75 828	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 369</b>	<b>8 362</b>	<b>8 624</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>662 029</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises gross operating surplus for both ownership of dwellings and general government.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2002–03 (cat. no. 5220.0).

There are substantial differences in the structure of industry in the NT compared with that existing at the national level. In 2002–03 the mining industry contributed 23.0% to NT total factor income (at current prices) compared to just 5.2% for Australia as a whole. Conversely, the manufacturing industry contributed only 3.6% to the NT total factor income compared to 11.7% nationally. Other significant differences in industry contribution to total factor income can be seen in the areas of finance and insurance (2.9% for the NT compared with 7.7% nationally), and government administration and defence (7.4% for NT compared with 3.9% nationally).

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Exports** In 2002–03 the total value of NT exports of goods was \$2,607.8m, a decrease of \$340.6m from the previous year. This can largely be accounted for by significant declines in the value of exports from the oil and gas extraction industry (down 17.7%) and the metal ore mining industry (down 29.5%).

The value of NT exports has fluctuated over the six years to 2002–03, from a low of \$1,198.7m in 1997–98 to a high of \$4,256.0m in 2000–01. This is primarily due to changes in the value of exports from the oil and gas extraction industry, which accounted for just 4.6% of the total value of NT exports in 1997–98 but 68.1% of the total value in 2000–01.

### 14.4 EXPORTS OF GOODS BY INDUSTRY

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture	109.7	95.8	147.2	144.2	180.6	190.4
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	—	—	0.1	1.6	1.4	2.5
Forestry and logging	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1
Commercial fishing	2.8	0.9	1.3	11.6	6.6	3.1
Coal mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and gas extraction	55.5	56.0	1 258.1	2 896.8	1 498.7	1 233.7
Metal ore mining	170.8	206.4	136.8	229.7	125.2	88.3
Other mining	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	14.2	9.6	14.0	8.9	6.8	8.9
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	—	—	0.4	1.7	3.0	0.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	25.6	22.3	21.5	30.8	19.8	13.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	0.5	—	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.6
Metal product manufacturing	12.6	0.8	2.4	8.2	3.8	2.4
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	4.3	2.2	19.4	8.2	7.0	7.9
Other manufacturing	1.2	4.4	3.8	30.6	61.4	72.0
Personal and household good wholesaling	0.1	0.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	—
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	800.0	839.9	932.4	877.5	1 027.4	980.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 198.7</b>	<b>1 240.8</b>	<b>2 542.9</b>	<b>4 256.0</b>	<b>2 948.4</b>	<b>2 607.8</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, February 2004* (cat. no. 5368.0).

**Imports** In 2002–03 the total customs value of NT imports of goods was \$933.8m, an increase of 19.7% from the previous year. The industry sectors that recorded the largest dollar value increases were machinery and equipment manufacturing (up \$249.8m) and petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (up \$24.3m). The largest dollar value decreases in the value of imports were recorded in the other manufacturing (down \$58.6m) and metal product manufacturing (down \$26.9m) industries.

Imports *continued* The value of NT imports has fluctuated over the six years to 2002–03, from a low of \$494.7m in 1998–99 to a high of \$1,399.3m the following year. This is primarily due to changes in the value of imports in the machinery and equipment manufacturing industry, which accounted for 48.5% of the total value of NT imports in 1998–99, then rose to 76.8% in 1999–2000 before dropping to a six year low of 30.3% of the total value in 2000–01.

#### 14.5 IMPORTS OF GOODS BY INDUSTRY

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Forestry and logging	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial fishing	4.2	1.3	11.8	11.1	8.0	0.3
Coal mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and gas extraction	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.8	4.8	5.4
Metal ore mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other mining	2.2	3.8	1.8	3.5	1.7	2.9
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	1.4	1.8	4.4	6.7	9.1	2.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.7
Wood and paper product manufacturing	4.9	6.1	5.8	4.9	4.2	4.4
Printing, publishing and recorded media	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	102.9	79.7	122.7	186.9	161.4	185.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	7.7	5.9	5.0	7.4	3.5	5.0
Metal product manufacturing	59.5	61.4	25.3	23.8	63.7	36.8
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	350.0	239.8	1 074.5	203.0	241.4	491.2
Other manufacturing	19.2	10.9	17.1	6.5	79.0	20.4
Personal and household good wholesaling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	97.1	76.3	123.8	206.5	200.8	175.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>656.9</b>	<b>494.7</b>	<b>1 399.3</b>	<b>670.3</b>	<b>780.2</b>	<b>933.8</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia, February 2004* (cat. no. 5368.0).

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

In 2002–03 the Darwin City Council recorded the highest total revenue (\$47.4m) and the highest level of total expense (\$44.0m) of all seven municipalities in the NT.

Grants were a significant component of total revenue for the smaller municipal councils with Tennant Creek Town Council and Litchfield Shire Council receiving 39.4% and 34.4% of their budgets from grants. In contrast the larger councils such as Darwin and Palmerston City Councils received 8.6% and 12.3% respectively of their budgets from grants. Similarly, grants were a major component of total revenue for the Community Government Councils (CGCs) and Incorporated Associations (IAs), comprising half (49.8%) of the budgets of all CGCs and IAs in the NT in 2002–03.

In 2002–03 capital expenditure accounted for 0.3% of all expenditure by the seven municipalities in the NT, half the proportion expended by all NT CGCs and IAs (0.6%).

## 14.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—2002–03

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
<i>NT Regions</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Darwin SD and Environs						
Municipalities						
Darwin City Council	4 089	43 334	47 423	43 867	123	43 990
Palmerston City Council	1 873	13 333	15 206	15 594	—	15 594
Litchfield Shire Council	2 282	4 349	6 631	9 418	98	9 516
Community Government Councils						
Belyuen	358	416	774	1 071	—	1 071
Coomalie	1 319	725	2 044	2 162	80	2 242
Cox Peninsula	183	178	361	329	—	329
Darwin Region Balance						
Municipality						
Jabiru Town Council	484	2 298	2 782	2 790	44	2 834
Community Government Councils						
Kunbarllanjnja	3 110	7 296	10 406	7 816	—	7 816
Naiyui Nambiyu	3 206	1 896	5 102	5 123	—	5 123
Pine Creek	445	267	712	699	—	699
Thamarrurr	4 533	5 299	9 832	10 090	—	10 090
Tiwi Islands	11 206	8 066	19 272	17 355	—	17 355
Incorporated Associations						
Gulin Gulin and Weemol	1 163	548	1 711	1 533	—	1 533
Maningrida	1 283	5 629	6 912	4 617	162	4 779
Minjilang	673	1 466	2 139	1 683	—	1 683
Nganmarriyanga	161	1 983	2 144	1 087	—	1 087
Peppimenarti	364	870	1 234	1 651	—	1 651
Waruwi	1 022	1 656	2 678	2 070	—	2 070
East Arnhem Region						
Community Government Councils						
Angurugu	2 659	3 860	6 519	5 329	—	5 329
Marrgarr	603	460	1 063	1 174	–1	1 173
Numbulwar Numburindi	2 231	3 929	6 160	6 631	1	6 632
Incorporated Associations						
Galiwinku	6 497	3 122	9 619	9 199	—	9 199
Gapuwiyak	3 600	5 670	9 270	4 856	—	4 856
Milingimbi	2 099	2 481	4 580	3 109	1	3 110
Milyakburra	685	1 150	1 835	2 310	—	2 310
Ramingining	605	1 830	2 435	2 489	—	2 489
Umbakumba	2 827	1 712	4 539	4 061	460	4 521
Yirrkala Dhanbul	4 467	4 206	8 673	7 816	—	7 816
Katherine Region						
Municipality						
Katherine Town Council	1 186	4 007	5 193	6 340	2	6 342
Community Government Councils						
Barunga Manyallaluk	700	705	1 405	1 826	14	1 840
Binjari	631	803	1 434	1 748	—	1 748
Borrooloola	566	1 108	1 674	1 601	2	1 603
Daguragu	3 210	5 784	8 994	5 509	—	5 509
Jilkminggan	1 577	401	1 978	2 783	—	2 783
Lajamanu	1 940	2 496	4 436	2 930	—	2 930
Mataranka	256	246	502	523	10	533
Timber Creek	298	150	448	449	8	457
Walangeri Ngumpinku	2 837	1 884	4 721	5 352	—	5 352
Wugularr	3 197	1 016	4 213	4 697	38	4 735
Yugul Mangi	5 389	1 140	6 529	8 265	—	8 265

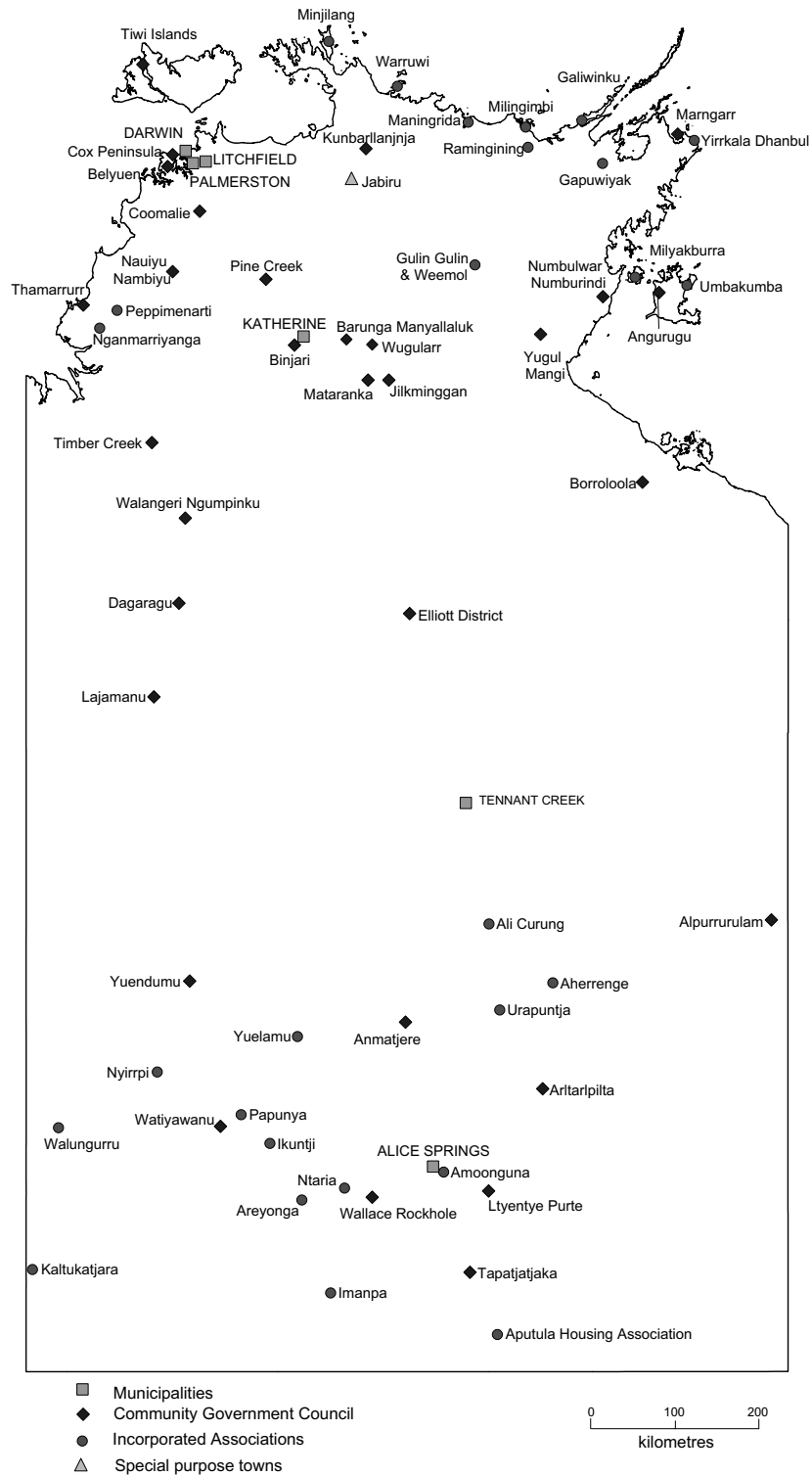
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## 14.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—2002–03—continued

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
<i>NT Regions</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Barkly Region						
Municipality						
Tennant Creek Town Council	1 151	1 767	2 918	2 999	3	3 002
Community Government Councils						
Elliott District	507	454	961	1 029	—	1 029
Alpururulam	1 304	874	2 178	2 574	—	2 574
Incorporated Associations						
Ali Curung	1 510	1 221	2 731	3 356	2	3 358
Central Region						
Municipality						
Alice Springs Town Council	3 305	13 313	16 618	15 944	—	15 944
Community Government Councils						
Anmatjere	1 826	814	2 640	2 527	18	2 545
Artarpilta	1 351	427	1 778	1 835	—	1 835
Ltyentye Purte	3 291	4 159	7 450	7 253	2	7 255
Tapatjatjaka	2 239	2 619	4 858	4 574	—	4 574
Wallace Rockhole	277	296	573	795	—	795
Watiyawanu	504	304	808	751	—	751
Yuendumu	2 877	1 603	4 480	3 733	—	3 733
Incorporated Associations						
Aherrenge	579	507	1 086	1 088	—	1 088
Amoonguna	575	1 377	1 952	1 842	—	1 842
Aputula Housing Association	1 427	417	1 844	2 134	—	2 134
Areyonga	519	308	827	1 065	—	1 065
Ikuntji	902	1 115	2 017	1 570	363	1 933
Imanpa	179	184	363	627	—	627
Kaltukatjara	1 237	796	2 033	1 931	—	1 931
Ntaria	1 192	466	1 658	2 012	—	2 012
Nyirpi	533	1 935	2 468	1 859	—	1 859
Papunya	1 090	1 284	2 374	2 817	—	2 817
Urapuntja	866	413	1 279	969	—	969
Walungurru	610	341	951	1 383	—	1 383
Yuelamu	1 062	876	1 938	1 884	—	1 884

Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5512.0).

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT LOCALITIES



## GLOSSARY

**Agriculture data** Statistics on crops and livestock are produced from the annual ABS Agricultural Survey. The scope of the survey is establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.

**Apprehensions** **Apprehension** — Apprehension incorporates all recorded law enforcement action against a person for suspected unlawful acts. It includes enforcement action by way of arrest and summons. The statistics are generated by counting the number of apprehension reports.

**Juvenile apprehension** — Juvenile apprehensions refer to all recorded law enforcement action against a juvenile for suspected unlawful acts. Since 1 June 2000 'juvenile' has been defined in the NT as a person aged 10–17 years. Prior to 1 June 2000 'juvenile' was defined as a person aged 10–16 years.

**Australian Taxation Office** Postcode to Statistical Local Area (SLA) concordances have been used to convert the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) postcode data to estimates for SLAs. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0). Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data. The statistics for the 2000–01 income year are sourced from 2001 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2002 and so they are not necessarily complete.

**Wage and salary earners** — Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.

**Wage and salary income** — Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.

**Total income** — The sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year.

**Net tax ratio** — The net tax ratio (or effective rate of tax) is calculated by dividing net tax by taxable income.

**Average annual growth rate** The average annual rate of population growth,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_n$  and  $P_0$  in years.

$$\left[ \left( \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

**Births**     **Birth** — Births are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the birth was registered.

**Indigenous birth** — An Indigenous birth is the birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form.

**Age-specific fertility rates** — Age-specific fertility rates are the number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of the mother is not given.

**Total fertility rate** — The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates and represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

**Building data**     **Building approvals** — Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment, in areas subject to building control by those authorities
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities
- major building approvals in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

Building work approved includes the construction of new buildings, alterations and additions to existing buildings, approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and approved installation of integral building fixtures.

**Building completions** — Statistics of building activity are compiled from the ABS Building Activity Survey. A building is defined as completed when building activity has progressed to the stage where the building can fulfil its intended function.

**Other residential building** — Other residential building is building other than a house primarily used for long-term residential purposes such as a townhouse, flat, unit or apartment.

## **Census of Population and Housing 2001**

A Census of Population and Housing was conducted by the ABS on 7 August 2001. The objective of each census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. Data based on where people were on Census night are referred to as place of enumeration counts.

Place of usual residence counts are derived from place of enumeration counts after adjustments for temporary visitors are made based on the census question about the "...address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in (2001)". Adjustments have also been made for residents temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting.

Census data cells with counts of three or less are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.

## **Centrelink**

Postcode to Statistical Local Area (SLA) concordances have been used to convert the Centrelink postcode data to estimates for SLAs. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population and calculated on SLA boundaries as defined in the Detailed Main Structure of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0). Data should be considered as estimates or indicators only. Care needs to be taken when using the data.

**Age Pension** — A means-tested payment based on pensioners' income and assets. At 30 June 2002 it is payable to males who are aged 65 years or over and females who are 62 years or over, and is subject to Australian residency qualifications.

**Disability Support Pension** — The main form of income support available to people with disabilities. It is paid to a person aged 16 years or over who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment and who is assessed as being unable to do any work for at least 30 hours a week at full award wages, or to be retrained for any work, for at least two years.

**Newstart Allowance** — An allowance is paid to people aged 21 years or over and under the Age Pension age who are unemployed and actively searching for work. To qualify for Newstart Allowance a person must be a permanent resident of Australia and be residing in Australia.

**Parenting Payment (single)** — Formerly known as the Sole Parent Pension, this payment attempts to ensure that a parent/guardian (single) who has a child under 16 years of age receives an adequate level of income without needing to look for work.

**Youth Allowance** — A payment which commenced on 1 July 1998 that provides income support to young people who are either looking for work, studying or who are sick.

**Community Government  
Councils and Incorporated  
Associations**

**Community Government Council (CGC)** — A local government authority constituted under the *NT Local Government Act* to provide local government services. CGCs have gazetted boundaries and are legally constituted as Local Government Areas.

**Incorporated Association (IA)** — A body constituted under the *NT Incorporations Act* with roles and responsibilities similar to local government municipal councils. IAs are funded by both the NT and Australian governments to provide local government services in geographic areas not included in any other Local Government Area. IAs do not have clearly defined boundaries.

**Deaths**

**Death** — Deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the deceased, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

**Indigenous death** — An Indigenous death is the death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form.

**Infant death** — An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Foetal deaths (stillbirths) are recorded separately. Infant deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

**Standardised death rates** — Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The standardised death rate is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the 2001 Australian population if it had experienced at each age the deaths rates of the population under study.

**Department of Veterans'  
Affairs**

**Disability Pension** — A compensation payment for injuries or diseases caught or aggravated by war service or certain defence service on behalf of Australia. The amount paid is dependent on the level of incapacity suffered as a result of the war-caused or defence-caused injuries and diseases.

**Veteran Service Pension** — A means-tested payment that can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity. At June 2003 it was payable to males aged 60 years or over and females aged 57 years and 6 months or over, and is subject to Australian residency requirements.

**Partner Service Pension** — A payment eligible to partners, widows or widowers of veterans who are receiving or eligible to receive the Service Pension. At June 2003 it was payable to males aged 65 years and over and females aged 62 years and 6 months or over.

**War Widow(er) Pension** — A pension that is paid to compensate widowed partners of veterans who have died as a result of war service or eligible defence service. War widow(er) pensions are not affected by other income except from other compensation payments.

**DEWR small area labour  
force estimates**

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) has implemented a procedure for deriving small area labour market estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The purpose of SPREE is to produce estimates that reflect the regional disparities of Centrelink data, while being consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey estimates. There are two assumptions made in applying the SPREE methodology. First, it is assumed that recipients of unemployment benefits are uniformly distributed within postcodes. Second, it is assumed that there have been no changes to postcode and SLA boundaries since the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The reliability of these estimates compared with the census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in small area regions, and these estimates should be treated with caution.

**Education**

**Teaching staff** — Teaching staff includes all classroom and executive teachers (e.g. principals, full-time and part-time teachers, exchange and visiting teachers, resource teachers, teacher librarians, assistant teachers, part-time instructors, student counsellors, teachers employed through the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme and other 'Commonwealth employed' staff that are not under the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive Officer of the NT Department of Employment, Education and Training.

**Total number of teaching staff** — The actual number of teaching staff, including full-time and part-time staff.

**FTE of teaching staff** — FTE is the full-time equivalent of teaching staff numbers, calculated by adding the FTE of full-time staff and the FTE of part-time staff (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

**Student enrolment** — The total number of students officially enrolled on the collection date and who have attended school within a four week period preceding the collection date. Students are allocated to a region based on the postcode of the location the student nominates as his or her permanent home residence.

**FTE of student enrolment** — FTE is the full-time equivalent of student enrolment numbers. It is calculated by adding the FTE of full-time students and the FTE of part-time students (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

**Student enrolment by level** — 'Year' is not necessarily the number of years the student has been at school but is a measure of their level of education.

**Primary Special** — Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

**Ungraded Secondary** — Students who are aged 12 years or over and undertaking a Special Category Curriculum and includes students in Secondary Support Units (i.e. Aboriginal/Indigenous Units, Secondary Indigenous Education Units).

**Secondary Special** — Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students and students attending special purpose schools.

**Estimated resident population**

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population which is based on the concept of usual residence. The ERP for 30 June 2001 is based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001. It is calculated by adjusting census counts by place of usual residence by:

- adding the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census
- subtracting overseas visitors in Australia at the time of the census
- adjusting for births and deaths and interstate and overseas migration during the period 1 July to 7 August 2001.

Subsequent quarterly estimates of the resident population are obtained by adjusting the ERP at 30 June 2001 using the numbers of births and deaths and estimates of interstate and overseas migration for the relevant quarter.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are preliminary, revised and final estimates of the resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date, revised estimates are available a year later and final estimates are available after each census for the preceding intercensal period. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for ERP data from September quarter 2002 to December quarter 2003, revised for ERP data for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2002 and final for all ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001.

**Experimental estimated  
resident Indigenous  
population**

ABS produces experimental estimates of the Indigenous population. The estimates are considered experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available and because of the intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population. This volatility can in part be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. The latest experimental estimates at 30 June 2001 are based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing usual residence counts and make allowances for instances in which Indigenous status is unknown and for net under-enumeration. An adjustment is also made from 7 August 2001 back to 30 June 2001 for natural increase (births less deaths).

Users should be aware that census characteristics data cannot be reconciled with experimental estimates of the resident Indigenous population because they represent census counts which are not adjusted for under-enumeration or the other factors discussed above. (The 2001 Census count of Indigenous people in the NT was 50,785 and the experimental Indigenous ERP at 30 June 2001 was 56,875.) Users should therefore be careful when using these two data sources together. Experimental Indigenous ERP data are presented in Chapter 3 of this publication while 2001 Census counts of Indigenous people are presented in Chapter 1.

**Hospital separations**

**Separation** — Separation is the term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.

**Weighted separation** — An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.

**Labour force data**

**Labour force status** — Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

**Employed** — Includes those people who, during the reference period, worked for payment or profit, who had a job from which they were on leave or were otherwise temporarily absent, who were on strike or stood down temporarily or who worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force.

**Unemployed** — Includes people who did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.

**Not in the labour force** — Includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.

**Labour force participation rate** — The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.

**Unemployment rate** — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

**Life expectancy at birth** Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a person of a given sex and Indigenous status born in the specified year might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued through his or her lifetime.

**Mean** The mean, or average, is calculated by summing the values of all observations in a dataset and then dividing the number of observations in the set.

**Median** A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid-value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.

**Notifiable diseases** Diseases notifiable in the NT for 2003 have been categorised as shown below.

**Bloodborne diseases** — includes Hepatitis B (incident), Hepatitis C (unspecified).

**Gastrointestinal diseases** — Amoebiasis, Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Haemolytic uraemic syndrome, Hepatitis A, Rotaviral infection, Salmonellosis, Shigellosis, Yersiniosis.

**Sexually Transmissible** — Chlamydial Genital Infection, Donovanosis, Gonococcal conjunctivitis, Gonorrhoea, Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection, Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus, Syphilis, Syphilis (congenital), Trichomoniasis.

**Vaccine preventable diseases** — Haemophilus infection (type b), Mumps, Pertussis, Pneumococcal Disease (invasive), Rubella.

**Vectorborne diseases** — Barmah Forest Virus infection, Dengue, Malaria, Ross River Virus infection.

**Zoonosis** — Leptospirosis, Ornithosis (Psittacosis), Q Fever.

**Other notifiable diseases** — Acute post-Streptococcal GN, Acute Rheumatic Fever, Adverse Event after Immunisation, Atypical Mycobacterial disease, Chlamydial conjunctivitis, Haemophilus influenzae (not type b), Influenza, Legionellosis, Melioidosis, Meningococcal infection, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Tuberculosis.

<b>Offences</b>	<p><b>Offence</b> — An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law. Offence data has been classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Offence Classification</i> (cat. no. 1234.0).</p> <p><b>Traffic offences and traffic infringement notices</b> — These figures are not a unique count of traffic offences as one infringement may contain more than one offence. Traffic offence data cannot be reconciled with traffic infringement notice data because this information is recorded on two different systems. Traffic infringement notice data also includes speed camera offences which are not recorded in the traffic offence data.</p>
<b>Off-Shore Areas &amp; Migratory</b>	Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.
<b>Petroleum exploration</b>	Tenements in the Ashmore and Cartier Islands are administered by the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development and so all petroleum exploration expenditure data has been included with NT data.
<b>Population projections</b>	<p>Population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts but are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends prevailed over the projection period. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration.</p> <p>Population projections for Australia, the states and territories and capital cities/balances of state are published every two to three years. The latest projections are based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 2002 to 2101. For further information about these projections and the assumptions used refer to <i>Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101</i> (cat. no. 3222.0).</p> <p>The latest projections for SLAs and regions in the NT are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999 to 2021. The following assumptions were used to generate these projection results.</p> <p>Series A (high) assumes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 2.16 in 2007 and then remains constant to 2021</li> <li>■ a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999–2000, 844 in 2000–01 then an annual net gain of 721 from 2001–02 to 2021</li> <li>■ net interstate migration increases from –600 in 1999–2000 to 1,500 in 2003–04 and then remains constant to 2021.</li> </ul>

Series B (medium) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999–2000, 756 in 2000–01 then an annual net gain of 574 from 2001–02 to 2021
- net interstate migration increases from –600 in 1999–2000 to nil in 2002–03 and then remains constant to 2021.

Series C (low) assumes:

- the total fertility rate declines from 2.20 births per female in 1998 to 1.97 in 2008 and then remains constant to 2021
- a net overseas migration gain of 938 people in 1999–2000, 687 in 2000–01 then an annual net gain of 429 from 2001–02 to 2021
- net interstate migration decreases from –600 in 1999–2000 to –1,500 in 2003–04 and then remains constant to 2021.

All series used the same assumption for mortality which is that life expectancy at birth increases from the 1996–1998 level of 70.5 years for males and 75.4 years for females to 74.7 years for males and 78.5 years for females in 2021.

For further information regarding these population projections refer to *Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 to 2021* (cat. no. 3222.7).

## **Road traffic accident**

A road traffic accident is an unpremeditated event which results in property damage or the death of/injury to a person and is attributable to the movement of a vehicle on a public road (including vehicles entering or leaving a public road).

**Fatality** — Where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of being involved in a motor vehicle accident, and their death was directly attributed to injuries sustained in the accident.

**Injury** — Where a person sustained some degree of injury as a direct result of a motor vehicle accident. The three levels of injury in the Northern Territory are:

- treated and admitted to hospital
- treated but not admitted to hospital
- injured but did not seek treatment.

<b>Road works expenditure</b>	<p><b>Maintenance work</b> — Includes repair work done to a road to take it back to its original servicing level, before wear and tear, regardless of the cost of such work. For example, maintenance work includes resurfacing roads, replacing paving, etc.</p> <p><b>Minor works and Capital works</b> — Includes any work that goes towards improving or increasing the service offered by a road. An example of this is upgrading from a gravel to a sealed road, or increasing the width of a road or the number of lanes, etc. Works are considered capital works when the value of this work is \$100,000 or over and minor works when the value is under \$100,000.</p>
<b>Rates per 1,000 or 10,000 population</b>	Rates are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population figure corresponding to the relevant year.
<b>Rounding</b>	Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.
<b>Sentence type</b>	<p><b>Fixed term</b> — Sentences where there is no minimum term or non-parole period set. The prisoner is required to serve the whole sentence, less any remission allowed, in custody and when released from custody is not subject to any further correctional intervention.</p> <p><b>Maximum-minimum</b> — Sentences where a person may be eligible to be released on parole after serving a minimum term in custody, and who must be released once a maximum term has been served.</p> <p><b>Indeterminate</b> — Persons sentenced to life imprisonment, persons declared as habitual criminals, persons who are either permanently or temporarily deemed not responsible for their actions because of a mental disorder or intellectual disability and prisoners who are sentenced to imprisonment but have not had a release date set.</p>
<b>Total factor income</b>	Total factor income refers to that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.
<b>Visitors</b>	<p><b>Visitor</b> — The Northern Territory Tourist Commission defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence and who will spend at least one night away from home. Also, to be included the trip must be short-term. A short-term trip is defined as at least one night but less than 90 nights spent in the NT.</p> <p><b>Visitor expenditure</b> — Estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the NT. Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.</p> <p><b>Visitor nights</b> — Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends 10 nights in the Territory this family represents 4 visitors and 40 visitor nights.</p>

**Vocational education and training (VET)**

Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures.







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